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The Mercury.

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NEWPORT, H. I.

THE NEWPORT 'MERCURY was established in June, 1788, and is now in its each bundered and forty-sixth year. It is the old-stamping the Union, and, with less themspaper in itse Union, and, with less than half a dozen exceptions, it is a large courte weekly of forty-eight columns filled with interesting reading—editorial, indeed, local and general ews, we are bousheld depositions and with the sixth of the six

TERMS: 2.00 a year in advance. Single opies in wrappers, 5 cents. Extra copies can always be obtained at the office of publication and at the various news rooms in the city. A specimen copies sent free, and apectal terms given advertisers by addressing the publisher.

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AWENICA, Alexander Nicol, Unior Hanger, Hobert Johnstone, Recording Secretary. Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays. Newspoar Camp, No. 7677, M. W. A., James W. Wilson, Ven. Consul; Charles S. Packer Clerk. Meets 2nd and last Tuesdays. THE NEWPORT HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

James Bullivan, President; David McIntosh Secretary; meets ist and 8d Wednesdays
OCEAN LODGE, No. 7, A. O. U. W., George L.
Sutherland, Master Workman; Perry B. Dawley, Recorder, Meets second and fourth Wednesdays.

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LADIES' AUTILIARY, Ancient Order of History

REDWOOD LODGE, No. 11, K. of P., George Russell, Chancellor Commander, Robert S. bernians, meets 2d and ith Thursdays. REDWOOD LOBE, No. 11, K. of P., Georie Russell, Chancellor Commander; Robert S. Franklin, Keeper of Records and Seals; meets ist and M Fridays. DAVIS DIVISION, No. 8, U.R. K. of P., Sli Knight Captain William H. Langley; Ev-

erett I. Gorton, Recorder: meets first Fri-

Local Matters.

The New Road.

Work on the Newport & Providence street railway has gone forward rapidly this week, the warm dry weather being more favorable for work than any other time since the road was started. The ralls have been laid on the ties for a considerable distance from the twomile corner, but no ballasting has been done except for a short stretch beyond the town clerk's office. The graders are working through the fields off Union street, although all the grading up to that point has not yet been completed. The poles of the telegraph company have not yet been removed from the place where the tracks will be laid along some sections of the West main road and Union street so that the trackmen are obliged to pass over those sec-

Last Sunday there was considerable travel out on the island to see what had been accomplished and many expressed surprise that the work had been pushed fast as it has considering the hardships of the early spring. The lack of suitable sand for ballasting the rails has caused some delay in that part of the job but it will not take long to do that when a large gang of men is put on. The pole gang has done a good bit of work this week.

The decomposed body of a man was found in the water near Pinniger & Manchester's wharf Thursday afternoon and the identity was not established. The body had apparently been in the water for many weeks and it is supposed to be the remains of some man who was lost from some vessel in the

Mrs. Herman Oetrichs is arranging to go abroad in a fortnight. She will close her Newport cottage, and it is doubtful if she will be here at all this summer. Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., are expected to return from California in a few days and will come to Newport,

Mr. Richard C. Derby suffered the amputation of a leg at the Newport Hospital last week, the operation being necessary for the relief of gangrene. His condition is reported as favorable.

Mesers, Frederick Tompkins, Augus McLeod and Thomas P. Peckham, the President, Vice President and Treasurer of the Newport Trust Company went to New York on Wednesday.

The newly improved Boston Store was given a formal opening this week when the public were invited to inspect the many improvements made.

Admiral Luce has returned from a semewhat prolonged visit to Washing-

Fire at Life Saving Station.

Shortly after nine o'clock Wednesday morning an alarm was sounded from box 56 at the corner of Ledge road and Bellevue avenue, calling the department for a long tun to the Life Saving Station at Price's Neck. Although the fire was out when the apparatus responded the run was a remarkably quick one for the distance covered.

The fire was subdued by the men on the station but not before the interior of the building was considerably damaged. The men were engaged in brightening up the interior woodwork when the fumes of the sheliac caught fire and the room was in a blaze. Captain Kenyon promptly got his extinguisher into play and extinguished the flames but not before he was badly burned. His clothing caught fire and was put out by the crew. In the second atory of the building a blind visitor was staying and he was brought out through the window by one of the

Nothing but the prompt action of Capt. Kenyon and his men saved the building from destruction as the distance from the nearest fire engine is so great that the fire would have made great headway pefore the apparatus could have reached the seen-

The interior of the building was badly smoked up and some of the interior finish will have to be replaced,

The Beautiful Weather.

The weather of the past week has been just what we should have asked for, warm and clear, just suitable to make the vegetation of all kinds grow rapidly. As a consequence there has been a great change in the appearance of lawns and foliage, the beautiful green of spring replacing the sombre brown of winter. Tulipe are in bloom, and the hed on Washington square presents a very attractive appearance. Trees are beginning to assume their spring foliage and in a few days some species will be in full leaf. The change from the dull cold weather of March and April has been very pleasing. Now we are hoping for a hot, pleasant

Gain in Jaxable Property.

The tax assessors of Newport have made a marked increase in the assessed valuation of the city as compared with that of last year. They have found in real estate \$490,700 more than last year, and in personal property \$501,900 more than last year, making a net gain of \$992,600. The total tax this year will be \$11,911.20 more than last. The assessment for 1904 as completed by the assessors of taxes is as follows: Real, \$35,158,900, personal,\$7,866,500, total valuation \$43,025,400,tax \$516,804,80. The rate is \$12 on \$1000, the same as last

On the steamer Kronprinz Wilhelm which sailed Tuesday for Bremen were booked Mrs. Vanderbilt, Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, Mrs. W. Rhine-lander Stewart, Thatcher M. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Appleton, Sir Rudolph Baker, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. de Gersdoff, Baron and Baroness II. von Ohnesorge. Mrs. Vanderbilt and Miss Vanderbilt will visit London and Paris and will remain: broad until the opening of the Newport session. They expect to be home early.

The Lake submarine boat Protector. which has been in this harbor for some months for the purpose of effecting s sale to the United States government, has this week been taken to Bridgeport, Conn., and it is currently reported that she has been purchased by Japan for use in the war with Russia. Two Japanese officers have been in this city for some time and have been much interested in the submarine heat.

The clear store of Jonn D. Richards in requires surgical treatment as the result of a bad fracture of a pane of glass sustained in an encounter with one of Ernst Voigt's delivery teams. One of the horses went clean through the window and smashed up things inside the atore.

Mr. John Gilnin, the veteran journalist, has been down on the street this week and has been warmly greeted by his many friends. Mr. Gilpin does not show the signs of his recent severe tilness as much as his friends had feared, and is now on the road to complete recovery.

Travel by the Wickford line is on the increase. Many New Yorkers are coming these days, either to look after their cottages or to rent cottages for the approaching season.

Tuesday afternoon the cooking class at the Townsend Industrial School served a diuner to the members of the school committee which was much en-

There is much sickness at the Training Station, diphtheria being very prevalent there.

Brother and Sister Dead.

Mr. James B. Brayton of this city has recently suffered the loss of a brother, Captain Benjamin Brayton, and a sister, Mrs. Mary A. Read, the former dving in Bristol on Friday of last week and the latter in Fall River on Tuesday. Captain Brayton's funeral was held on Tuesday and when Mr. Brayton reached Fall River after attending the service he learned that his sister had essed away.

Captain Benjamin Brayton was for many years one of the best known captains in the service of the Fall River line and was a steamboat commander many years before that line was established. He was about ninety years of age. Captain Brayton, who was the old-

est steamboat master in this part of the country, was born in Fall River, Jan. 19, 1814. He was the son of Thomas and Marietta (Albert) Brayton. When 14 years of age he began his career as assistant to his father on the sloop Fall River. A short time later he was engaged on the steamer Hancock, then plying between Fall River and Providence, and remained on this boat many years, finally becoming her captain. From the Hancock he went as mate on the steamer Rhode Island, plying between Providence and Newbort. He had charge of the boat during the absence of Captain Thayer, who was the grandfather of Councilman Thayer of Bristol, Later Captain Brayton became master of the steamers King Philip and Canonicus, naming the latter boat himself. He was also captain of the Empire State in 1861, when that steamer took the First Regiment, R. I. Volunteers, from Providence to New York. He also became captain of the fine steamer Bristol, and one dark stormy night in March, 1868, had a terrific experience in rounding Point Judith. Captain Brayton continued in command of the Bristol until 1875, and since that time has led a quiet, re tired life at home.

The funeral of Mrs. Read took place in Fall River Friday afternoon.

Mr. James B. Brayton is now the sole surviver of a family of eleven childrèn, of whom a number lived to attain

Recent Deaths.

Mr. William F. Wilbor died at the residence of his son in Middletown on Saturday after a short illness. He was in his sixty-ninth year. Mr. Wilbor had been engaged in business in Newport for many years as a carpenter and bullder. For many years he was associated with the late Philtp Simmons, afterwards carrying on the business alone. Of recent years he was associated with Frank E. Manchester under the firm name of Wilbor and Manchester. He erved for eight years as a member of the city council of Newport. He is survived by a widow and one son.

Mrs. Frederick Hall.

Mrs. Mary Hall, wife of Mr. Frederick Hall, died at her home on Extension street Monday after an illness of short duration. Mrs. Hall was well known by a wide circle of friends and acquain tances. Besides her husband, nine children survive her: Messrs. Charles, George, Joseph and Fred Hall; Mrs. Mallonald Mrs Mill Sherman, Jr., and Misses Ada, Kate and Bessie Hall.

Wedding Bells.

Fruzer-Wentworth.

Miss Elsie Wentworth was married to Mr. William S. Frazer at St. Mary's Church Wednesday morning, Rev. Father Cropsp officiating.

The bride wore a dress of white Liberty satin, trimmed with lace and pearl ornaments, and carried a bouquet of roses. Miss Theresa Gallagher was the

bridesmaid and wore a dress of violet crepe de chine with a picture hat to match. Mr. Oliver Frazer performed the duties of best man.

A reception followed at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Frazer and was largely attended. The bride received many beautiful

gifts. Mr. and Mrs. Frazer left in the afternoon on their wedding trip.

Mrs. David McIntosh and family have sailed for Scotland where they will spend some mouths.

The annual meeting of the A. A. Barker Association was held at the Perry House last evening.

Mr. and Mm. J. D. Hidler have returned from Florida where they speni the winter. Dr. Stanton and his sister Dr. Kate

Stanton have returned from the South,

Mrs. Overton G. Langley of this city is visiting friends in New York state.

Supreme Court.

The common pleas division of the supreme court for Newport county has finished the labors of its April session and has adjourned according to law. This adjournment was reached about a week sooner than was expected when the session began because the Angell will case was expected to occupy all this week, but owing to the illness of Mrs. Olney Arnold that case has been continued to the June session. The suit has attracted much attention from the public and there would undoubtedly have been a large attendance at court had it been tried at this time. Many interesting developments are expected when the case is aired.

The court met on Monday when several minor entries were made on the docket. Mrs. Richard J. Barker of Tiverton, chairman of the school committee of that town, presented a petition for the appointment of a commission of three to appraise the school property under the new law changing the schools from the district system to the town system. A hearing was ordered in Providence on May 31 and notice thereof was ordered to be published in the Newport MERCURY.

There was but one case for trial, that of Edward P. Marsh vs. Mary A. Dawley, an action to recover a balance on an undertaker's bill. It appeared that plaintiff had a charge of \$117 for funeral expenses of Franklin P. Dawley, husband of defendant. The defendant contracted the debt and had made payments on the bill, working out a portion of it,-in fact doing all that the plaintiff had for her to do. He sued to recover the balance still unpaid. For the defence it was claimed that the bill was against the estate of the deceased and that the plaintiff must take chances of recovering from the estate only, not from the widow. In this case there was no estate. There were questions of law juvolved. The case was given to the jury and a verdict was returned for the defendant. Judge Burke represented the plaintiff and Mr. Brown the defendant.

The court adjourned on Monday to meet according to law.

Real Estate Sales and Rentals

Wm. E. Brightman has rented to John Curry the upper tenement on Burnside avenue for the Est. John

Burns.
C. H. Wrightington has rented for the C. E. Hammett estate the upper half of the bouse No. 46 Church street to Edward Lodter.

to Edward Lodter.
C. H. Wrightington has rented for Miss Margaret Richards the cottage, 31 Poplar street, to Wm. H. Hilton.
Wm. E. Brightman has rented for National Exchange Bank their lower tenement on Warner street to Mrs. Mary McKay.
C. H. Wrightington has rented for Miss Margaret Richards the lower part of the house 33 Poplar street to F. S. Freeman.
Wm. E. Brightman has rented to

Wm. E. Brightman has rented to Edwin J. Saulpaugh the upper tene-ment on Elliott Place for Augus Mc-

Wng, E. Brightman has rented to Andrew Gibson the second flat in the Brown Block for E. A. Brown. Win, E. Brightman has rented the upper tenement on Thannes street belonging to Wm. K. Covell.

Wm. E. Brightman has rented to

Frank H. Sherman the third flat in the Brown Block on Caleb Earl street, belonging to E. A. Brown.

Inspector of Muisances.

The inspector of nulsances reports that during the month of April 492 inspections were made, divided as follows:

spections were made, divided as follows:
Premises where inside or non-freezing closets were found, 230; vaults found clean, 15; vaults half full or less, 156; vaults full or overflowing, 43; stables found clean, 16; dirty stable yards, 2; drains and grease traps stopped up, 3; waste from sinks running under the house, 2; dirty yards, 10; dirty yards cleaned, 9; waste from water closet running into cellar, 1; not classified, 2, condemned vaults being used, 2; foul odors from cellar trap, 1; dead dogs removed, 1; one sample of city water sent to the State Board of Health for analysis.

There is much religious interest manifested at the Shiloh Bantist Church. Special meetings have been held every evening except Saturday for four weeks. Many have accepted Christ. Next Sunday at 2.30 p. m., the paster. Rev. H. N. Jeter, will administer the rite of baptism in the church, corner School and Mary atreets, to eight or more persons. The public are cordially invited to oe present and witness the service.

Miss Rose A. Groavenor has given \$1000, Mis. Mary A. King \$500, William Grasvenor \$300, and George Gordon Kin, \$250 to the Bishop Clark memomaid for the endowment of the infatt, ward at St. Mary's Orphanage at East Providence. The fund now amounts to \$12,000.

Mr. Thomas B. Brown, of the firm of William Sherman & Co., went to New York on Wednesday on a business trip.

Mrs. Charles M. Cole is visiting relatives in Norwich, Coun.

City Council.

Long and Stormy Meeting at which Many Matters of Importance were Discussed.

The city connell held its regular meeting on Tuesday evening when a number of important matters were up for consideration. The meeting was at times decidedly lively and there were some interesting arguments in the board of aldermen. The city council voted to discharge the committee on the building of the new high school and appoint a new committee. Hospital matters also took a prominent part in the business of the evening, as did also the widening of Thames street.

The report of the finance committee was received and bills were ordered paid from the several appropriations as follows:

follows:
City Asylum,
Rooka, Stationery and Printing,
Fire Ropartment,
Rosard of Health,
Incidentala,
Lighting Streete,
Agamiz Fund,
Dog Fund,
Touro Synagoue Fund,
Indexing and Preserving
Records,
Burlai Grounda,
Ward Meetings,
Foor Department,
Police,
London Buildings, Police, Public Buildings, Public Parks, Public Schools, Streets and Highways, \$24,176 49

The special committee to confer with the trustees of the Newport Hospital reported, enclosing the correspondence that has passed. The committee recommended further action to secure an investigation of the hospital affairs and the following resolution was passed with only one dissenting vote-that of Councilman Milue in the lower branch:

"Resolved, That the special commit-tee heretofore appointed to consuit with the Newport Hospital trustees be and said committee is hereby continued,

Resolved, That said committee be "Resolved, That said committee be and hereby is further authorized and empowered to investigate the reasons actuating the trustees of the Newport Hospital in closing the emergency ward thereof and to investigate the condition of the trust funds held by the trustees of the Newport Hospital for the benefit of the sick poor of the city of Newport; and

"Resolved, That said committee be and it hereby is authorized and empowered to request a conference with the trustees of the Newport Hospital; and "Resolved, That said special committee be empowered to compet the attendance of winesses before it in manner described by section 6 of chapter 244 of the General Laws."

On recommendation of the committee on streets and highways a sewer was authorized in Sunshine court at an expense of \$200. An ordinance requiring a fee of 50 cents for a permit to open a street, recommended by the same committee, was referred to the committee

on ordinances. After some discussion a resolution was passed making a special appropriation of \$1000 for repairs to the main sewer outlet. The committee on streets and highways also recommended a special appropriation of \$1500 for the purpose of making the necessary repairs for the widening of a few feet on Thames street. There was objection in the common council to making this a special appropriation. Some of the members of the council even indicated surprise that the city was called upon to pay out more money for this project. The appropriation was passed.

The special committee on the emergency hospital reported describing the repairs necessary to the building and recommending a special appropriation of \$1,200 for the purpose. A big discussion followed. In the board of aldermen there was a lively set-to between Alderman Bliss and Mayor Boyle. The statement was made in both branches that \$300 would be ample for all necessary repairs. Nevertheless the appropriation of \$1,200 was passed.

An ordinance recommended by the committee on fire department, increasing the pay of the emergency force and foreman and lineman fifty cents a day, was referred to the committee on ordinances. Several new street lights were authorized. The time limit for completion of the Newport & Providence street railway was increased from May 15, 1904, to May 15, 1905. A resolution to hire the Leary lot on Broadway for a public playground was referred to the public property committee.

A resolution was passed discharging the committee on the construction of the new high school and substituting another committee. This resolution created the most feeling of any action of the evening and was violently opposed in both branches. No reason was given for the change except that some of the members of the committee were no longer in office. By the change the school committee members are left off the committee. The new committee consists of Aldermon Hamilton and Shanahan and Councilmen Kerr, McLennan, Austin, Butler and James J. Martin. Councilman J. Joseph M. Martin, who opposed the change, was appointed to the new committee but declined to serve.

Petitions from the Newport & Fall

Miver Street Rallway Company for permission to lay underground conduits in Ruggles and Victoria avenues were referred to the committee on streets and highways. Petitions for curbing Annandale road, for improving Southmayd street, for curbing Brooks avenue and Elliott place, and for the acceptance of Gardiner street as a public highway were referred to the com-mittee on streets and highways. The Newport Citizens' Band was given permission to give a free concert in Washington square on Tuesday evening, May A communication from Captain W. W. Mead suggesting that the new electric road be required to lay its Third street tracks on the east of the present line of poles, was referred to the committee on streets and highways. A proposition of an out of town firm to beautify the city hall grounds was re-

perty. In the board of aldermen a decree was passed for the extension of Chapel place, and appointing to the commission Andrew K. McMahon, John E. Leddy and Eugene C. O'Neill. Petitions for similar decrees for Brandt street and Stockholm street were referred to a meeting of the board on June 7.

ferred to the committee on public pro-

Middletown.

The schools of the town re-opened Monand the control of th resigned to resume the study of the higher Mathematics at Radcliffe Col-lege (Harvard Annex) in the fall,

A May Party is being planned for the the meeting of Aquidneck Grange on Thursday evening next. It will be in charge of the young ladies of the Grange.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union is preparing to celebrate July 12 the 20th anniversary of its organization.

Cisterns are still continuing to cave in at various points on the Island, due to the heavy frost of the past winter and the continuous rains of the spring. These occurrences being most unusual, betoken the fact that the winter must have been one of extreme severity.

A very pleasant birthday gathering was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Grinnell, Vaucluse Avenue, Sat-urday evening last. The birthdays of Mr. Grinnell and Mrs. Charles Peckham occuring on the same day, have been celebrated for many years alternately by the two families with the addition of relatives and a few intimate friends, A pleasing programme of music, both vocal and instrumental, was given through the evening and refreshments were served. Relatives from Fall River and Kingston were present.

The long illness of Miss Phoebe A. Peckham which has caused grave ap-prehensions among her relatives and friends, has taken a favorable turn and there is a prospect of her getting about

Portsmouth,

The annual financial town meeting was held on Wednesday, Moderator Henry Anthony presiding. The tax rate was fixed at 60 cents on each \$100, and the tax collector was ordered to col-

and the tax collector was ordered to collect the taxes, a penuity of one per cent a month being imposed on all taxes unpaid after November 1, 1904.

An appropriation of \$500 was voted for the suppression of the sale of lotoxicating liquors. The sum of \$4000 was appropriated for the highways, and \$4000 for the support of the public schools. An appropriation of \$150 was unde for the free library.

It was voted that the sum of \$231.65. It was voted that the sum of \$231.65.

remaining after all dog damages have been paid, shall be retained in the treasury to pay future dog damages; treasury to pay future dog damages; also that the matter of an additional school on Prudence Island be left with

school on Prudence Island be left with the school committee with power to act; also that the town assume all in-debtedness of the several school districts. The town treasurer was authorized to hire for the use of the town a sum not exceeding \$10,000 for such length of time as in his judgment will be for the best interest of the town, and to sign and deliver the town's note for the same. Salaries were voted for the ensuing

year as follo as: Superintendent of pub-lic schools, \$25; moderator of town meeting, \$5; town clerk, \$300; town treasurer, \$100; tax collector, \$125; tax

treasurer, \$100; tax collector, \$125; tax askessors, \$70; public school committee, \$50; clerk of public school committee, \$50; clerk of public school committee, coverseer of the poor, \$50.

The school committee was authorized to confer with the committees of Middletown and Tiverton with a view to securing a joint superintendent. Various annual reports were received and placed on file.

Senator Wetmore Chairman.

The joint commission authorized by the last congress to inquire and report to congress next December plans for the extension and completion of the Capitol building has organized by electing Senstor Wetmore chairman.

tor Wetmore chairman.

At a second meeting held in Senator Wetmore's room it was decided practically to proceed upon what is known as the Walter plan of 1865, which provides for extending the central portion of the Capitol building on the east as far as the wings now project in that direction. The plan of 1874 which was also made by Walter, and contemplated the extension of the building to the east much further than the plan of 25, was rejected by the commission. The plan of 1874 would provide 66 additional rooms, while the serier plan will give only 22. It is believed that the latter number will be sufficient.

The Blazed Trail & By STEWARD EDWARD WHITE

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CHAPTER XXXV.

HORPE walked through the stlent group of men without seeing them. He had no thought for what he had done, but for the triumphant discovery he had made in spite of himself.

morning. Thorpe passed the board- hardwood floor. Neither noticed that. ing house, the store and the office, to shed that served as a railway station. die of the room. A long tendril of her There he set the semaphore to flag the beautiful corn silk hair fell across her east bound train from Dulath. At 6:36, the train happening on time, he climbed aboard. He dropped heavily into a sept and stared straight in front of him until the conductor had spoken to

Where to, Mr. Thorpe?" he asked.

"Oh! Muckimw City." Thorpe descended at Mackinaw City \$100 from the agent of Louis Sands, a lumberman of his acquaintance, and seated bimself rigidly in the little walting room, there to remain until the 9:20 that night. When the cars were backed down from the siding he boarded the sleeper. In the doorway stood a disapproving colored porter.
"Yo'll fin' the smokin' can up fo'wu'd,

sah," said the latter, firmly barring the last. The voice was not his own.

"It's generally forward," answered Thorpe.

"This yeah's the sleepah," protested the functionary. "Yo' pays extry." "I am aware of it." replied Thorpe currly. "Give me a lower." "Yes, sah," acquiesced the darky.

glving way, but still in doubt. He fol-lowed Thorpe cautiously, peering into the smoking room on him from time to until it came down about them both in time. A little after 12 his patience gave out. The stolid, gloomy man of "Tell me!" he whispered. "Tell me!" gave out. The stolid, gloomy man of lower 6 seemed to intend sitting up all night.
"Yo' berth is ready, sah," he delicate

ly suggested.

Thorpe arose obediently, walked to lower 6 and without undressing threw himself on the bed. Afterward the porter in conscientious discharge of his duty looked diligently beneath the seat for boots to polish. Happening to glance up after fruitless search he discovered the boots still adorning the feet of their

"Well, for the land's sake!" ejaculated the scandalized negro, beating a hasty retreat.

Thorpe descended at Twelfth street in Chicago without any clear notion of where he was going. For a moment he faced the long, parklike expanse of the lake front, then turned sharp to his left. and picked his way south up the inter-minable reaches of Michigan avenue. Block after block he clicked along, the calks of his boots striking fire from the pavement.

After an interval he seemed to bave left the smoke and dirt behind. The street became quieter; boarding houses and tailors' shops ceased; here and there appeared a bit of lawn, shrub bery and flowers. By and by he came to himself to find that he was staring at the deep carved lettering in a ston-

horse block before a large dwelling.

His mind took the letters in one after the other, perceiving them plainly be-fore it accorded them recognition. Fi-nally be had completed the word "Farrand." He whirled sharp on his heet, mounted the broad white stone steps

and rang the bell.

It was answered almost immediately by a clean shaved, portly and dignified man with the most impassive countenance in the world. This man looked upon Thorpe with lofty disapproval.

"Is Miss Hilda Farrand at home?" be asked.

"I cannot say," replied the man. "If you will step to the back door I will

"The flowers will do. Now see that

the south room is ready, Annie," float ed a voice from within. Without a word, but with a deadly

enruestness, Thorpe reached forward seized the astonished servant by the collar, yanked him bodily outside the door, stepped inside and strode across the hall toward a closed portiere whence long spikes cut little triangular pieces from the hardwood floor. Thorpe did not notice that. He thrust aside the

Before him he saw a young and beau tiful girl. She was seated, and her lap was filled with flowers. At his sudden apparition her hands flew to her heart and her lips slightly parted. For a second the two stood looking at each other, just as nearly a year before their eyes had crossed over the old pole trail. To Thorpe the girl seemed more beau

tiful than ever. The red of this vio-lent unexpected encounter rushed to her face, her hosom rose and fell in a fluttering eatch for breath, but her eyes were steady and inquiring.

Then the butler pounced on Thorp

from behind with the intent to do great bodily harm.

"Marris!" companded Hilda sharply "what are you doing?"

The man cut short his heroism is "You may go," concluded Hilds.

Thorpe stood straight and unwinking by the portiers. After a moment h

"I have come to tell you that you were right and I was wrong," said be steadily. "You told me there could be nothing better than love. In the pride of my strength I told you this was no so. I was wrong."

He stood for another instant looking directly at her, then turned sharply and, head erect, walked from the room Before he had reached the outer door the girl was at his side.

}}***************** "I have nothing more to say." "Nothing?"

"Nothing at all." She laughed happily to herself. "But I have-much. Come back."

They returned to the little morning pite of himself. room, Thorpe's calked boots gouging was then about 6 o'clock in the out the little triangular furrows in the

"What are you going to do now?" take himself as far as the little open she catechised, facing him in the mideyes; her red lips parted in a faint, wist-ful smile; beneath the draperies of her loose gown the pure slender lines of her figure leaned toward him.

"I am going back," he replied pa-

"I knew you would come," said she "I have been expecting you. Oh, Harry," she breathed, with a sudden flash to find that the moon train had gone. of insight, "you are a man born to be He ate lunch at the hotel borrowed much misunderstood."

He held himself rigid, but in his veins was creeping a molten fire, and the fire was beginning to glow dully in his eye. Her whole being called him. And still she stood there before him.

saying nothing, leaning slightly toward him, her red lips half parted, her eyes fixed almost wistfully on his face.
"Go away!" he whispered hoarsely at

away! Go away!"

Suddenly she swayed to him.
"Oh, Harry, Harry," she whispered,
"must I tell or? Don't you see?"

The flood broke through him. He seized her hungrily. He crushed her to him until she gasped; he pressed his lips against hers until she all but cried out with pain of it; he ran his great brown hands blindly through her hair

"Oh, oh!" she cried. "Please! What is it?'

"I do not believe it," he murmured savagely. She drew herself from him with gen

tle dignity. "I am not worthy to say it," she said soberly, "but I love you with all my

heart and soul." Then for the first and only time in his

life Thorpe fell to weeping, while she, understanding, stood by and comforted

The few moments of Thorpe's tears eased the emotional strain under which perhaps unconsciously he had been laboring for nearly a year past. The tenseness of his nerves relaxed. He savored deliberately the joy of a luxurious couch, rich hangings, polished floor subdued light, warmed atmosphere. He watched with soul deep gratitude the soft girlish curves of Hilda's body, the haif wistful, half childish set of her red lips, the clear starlike glimmer of her dusky eyes. It was all near to him

"Kiss me, dear," she said. She leaned her cheeks against her hand and her band against his shoul-

"I have been reading a story lately," said she, "that has interested me very much. It was about a man who renounced all be held most dear to shield a friend."

"Yea." said Thorne.

"Then he renounced all his most valunble possessions because a pour coul mon man needed the sacrifice."

"Sounds like a mediæval story," said he, with unconscious humor.
"It happened recently," rejoined Hil-

da. "I read it in the papers."
"Well, he blazed a good trail." was Thorpe's sighing comment. "Probably



"tlo away!" he whispered.

he had his chance. We don't all of us get that. Things go crooked and get tangled up, so we have to do the best we can. I don't believe I'd bave done

"Oh, you are delicious!" she cried. After a time she said very humbly: "I want to beg your pardon for misunderstanding you and causing you so much suffering. I was very stupid and didn't see why you could not do as I wanted you to."

"That is nothing to forgive. I acted

"I have known about you," she went on. "It has all come out in the papers.
It has been very exciting. Poor boy.
You look tired."
He straightened hinself anddenty

"I have forgotten—actually forgotten," he cried, a little bitterly. "Why, I am a pauper, a bankrupt. I"—

"Harry," she interrupted gently, but very tirmly, "you must not say what you were going to say. I cannot allow it. Money came between us before. It must not do so again. Am I not right, dear?

She smiled at him with the lips of a child and the eyes of a woman.

"Yes," he agreed after a struggle, "you are right. But 12w I must begin all over again. It will be a long time before I shall be able to claim you. I have my way to make."
"Yes," said she diplomatically.

"But you!" he cried suddenly, papers remind me. How about that Morton?

"What about him?" asked the girl. astonished. "He is very happily en-

gaged." Thorpe's face slowly filled with blood. "You'll break the engagement at

once." he commanded, a little harshly, "Why should I break the engage-ment?" demanded Hilda, eying him with some alarm.
"You actually don't think he's en-

gaged to me!" she burst out finally. gaged to mer' she furst out many.
"Isn't he?" asked Thorpe.
"Why, no, stupid! He's engaged to
Elizabeth Carpenter, Wallace's sister.
Now where did you get that ally

"I saw it in the paper."

"And you believe all you see! Why didn't you ask Wallace? But of course you wouldn't. Harry, you are the most incoherent dumb old brute I ever saw. I could shake you. You need a wife to interpret things for you. You speak a different language from most people," She said this between laughing and crying, between a sense of the ridiculous uselessness of withholding a single timely word and a tender pathet ic intuition of the suffering such a nature must endure.

Suddenly she jumped to her feet with

an exclamation.
"Oh, Harry, I'd forgotten utterly!" she cried in laughing consternation. "I have a luncheon here at half past If a almost that now. I must run and dress. Just look at me; just look!
 You did that."

"I'll wait here until the confounded thing is over," said Thorpe.

"Oh. no. you won't!" replied Hilda decidedly. "You are going downtown right now and get something to put on. Then you are coming back here to #tay:

Thorpe glanced in surprise at his driver's clothes and his spiked boots. "Heavens and earth!" he exclaimed

"I should think so! How am I to get out without ruining the floor?" Hilds laughed and drew saide the

"Don't you think you have done that

pretty well stready?" she asked. "There, don't look so solemn. We're not going to be sorry for a single thing we've done today, are we?" She stood close to him, searching his face wistfully with her fathomiess dusky eyes. "No. sweetheart, we are not," replied Thorpe soberly.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

URELY it is useless to follow the sequel in detail, to tell how Hilda persuaded Thorne to take her money. To a woman such as she this was not a very difficult task in the long run-a few scruples of price; that was all.

"I hate to do it," he said. "It doesn't look right."

"You must," she insisted. "I will not take the position of rich wife to a poor man. It is humiliating to both. I will not marry you until you have made your success.

"That is right," said Thorpe heartily. "Well, then, are you going to be so selfish as to keep me waiting while you make an entirely new start, when a little help on my part will bring your

plans to completion?" She saw the shadow of assent in his

"How much do you need?" she asked

swiftly. must take up the notes," he explained. "I must pay the men. I may need something on the stock market. If I go in on this thing I'm going in for I'll get after those fellows who have been swindling Wallace. Say \$100,000 "

"Why, it's nothing!" she cried. "I'm glad you think so," he replied

grimly. She ran to her dainty escritoire, where she scribbled eagerly for a few moments.

'There," she cried, her eyes shining-"there is my check book all signed in blank. And I'll see that the money is

So it was that Hilda Farrand gave her lover confidence, brought him out from his fanaticism, launched him afresh into the current of events. He remained in Chicago all that summer, giving orders that all work at the village of Carpenter should cease. With his affairs that summer we have little to do. His common sense treatment of the stock market, by which a policy of quiescence following an outright buying of the stock which he had previous ly held on margins, retrieved the losses already sustained and finally put both partners on a firm financial footing. That is another story. So, too, is his reconciliation with an understanding of his sister. It came about through Hilda, of course. Perhaps in the inscruta-ble way of Providence the estrangement was of benefit, even necessary for it had thrown him entirely within

himself during his militant years.

Let us rather look to the end of the summer. It now became a question of reopening the camps. Thorpe wrote to Shearer and Radway, whom he had retained, that he would arrive on Saturday noon, and suggested that the two begin to look about for men. Friday, himself, Wallace Carpenter, Elizabeth Carpenter, Morton, Helen Thorpe and Hilds Farrand boarded the north bound

CHAPTER XXXVII.

HE train of the South Shore railroad shot its way across the broad reaches of the northern peninsula.

welcomed the smell of the

northland. He became almost eager, explaining, indicating to the girl at ble

"There is the Canada beloam," he cried. "Do you remember how I showed it to you first? And youder the spruce. How stuck up your teeth were when you tried to chew the gum before if had been heated! Do you remember? Look look there! It's a white pine! Isn't it a grand tree? It's the finest tree in the forest, by my way of thinking, so tall, so straight, so feathery and so dignified. See, Hilda, look quick! There's an old logging road all filled with raspber-ry vines. We'd find lots of partridges there, and perhaps a bear. Wouldn't you like to walk down it about sunset? "Yes, Harry."

"I wonder what we're stopping for. Seems to me they are stopping at every squirrel's trail. Ob, this must be Seney. Yes, it is. Queer little place, isn't it, but sort of attractive? Good deal like our town. You have never seen Carpenter, have you? Location's fine anyway, and to me it's sort of picturesque. You'll like Mrs. Hathaway. She's a buxon, motherly woman who runs the hearding house for eighty men and still finds time to mend my clothes for me. And you'll like Solly. Solly's the tug captain, a mighty good fellow, true as a gan barrel. We'll have him take us out some still day. We'll be there in a few minutes now. See the cranberry marshes. Sometimes there's a good deal of pine on little islands acattered over it, but it's very hard to log unless you get a good winter. We bad just such a proposition when I worked for Radway. Oh, you'll like Radway. He's as good as gold. Helen!"

"Yea," replied his sister.
"I want you to know Radway. He's

the man who gave me my start."
"All right, Harry," laughed Helen. "I'll meet anybody or anything from

"I know an Indian, too-Geezigut, an Ojibway. We called him Injun Charley. He was my first friend in the north woods. He helped me get my timber. This spring he killed a man—a good job, too—and is hiding now. I wish I knew where he is. But we'll see him some day. He'll come back when the thing blows over. See! See!"

"What?" they all asked, breathless.
"It's gone. Over beyond the bills "It's gone, Over beyond the bil there I caught a glimpse of Superior." "You are ridiculous, Harry." protested Helen Thorpe laughingly. "I never saw you so. You are a regular boy."
"Do you like boys?" be asked gravely

of Hilds. "Adore them!" she cried.
"All right: I don't care," he answered

his sister in triumph.

The sir brakes began to make themselves felt, and shortly the train came

to a grinding stop.
"What station is this?" Thorpe asked the colored porter.
"Shingleville, sah." the latter replied.

"I thought so. Wallace, when did their mill burn, anyway? I haven't heard about it."

"Lust spring, about the time you went down."

"Is that so? How did it happen?" "They claim incendiarism," parried Wallace cautiously.

Thorne pondered a moment, then laughed. "I am in the mixed attitude of the small boy," he observed. "who isn't wicked enough to wish anybody's property destroyed, but who wishes that if there is a fire, to be where be can see it. I am sorry those fellows had to lose their mill, but it was a good thing for us. The man who set that lire did us a good turn. If it hadn't been for the burning of their mill they would have made a stronger

fight against as in the stock market."

Wallace and Hilda exchanged glances. The girl was long since aware of the inside history of those duys.

"You'll have to tell them that." she whispered over the back of her seat. "It will please them."

"Our station is next?" cried Thorpe "and it's only a little ways. Come. get ready?"

They all crowded into the narrow passageway near the door, for the train bately paused.

"All right, sah," said the porter, swinging down his little step.

Thorpe ran down to help the ladies. He was nearly taken from his feet by a wildest well, and a moment later that result was actually accomplished by a rush of men that tossed him bodily on to its shoulders. At the same mo-ment the mill and tug whistles began to screech and miscellaneous firearms exploded. Even the locomotive engineer, in the spirit of the occasion, leaned down heartily on his whistle rop-The sawdust street was filled with acreaming, jostling men. The homes of the town were brilliantly draped

with cheesecloth, flags and bunting. For a moment Thorpe could not make out what had happened. This turmoil was so different from the dead quiet of descriion he had expected that he was unable to gather his faculties. about him were familiar faces upturned to his own. He distinguished the broad, square shoulders of Scotty Parsons, Jack Hyland, Kerlie, Bryan Moloney; Ellis grinned at him from the press; Billy Camp, the fat and shiny drive cook: Mason, the foreman of the mill; over beyond howled Solly, the tug captain; Rollway Charley, Sherty. the chore boy; everywhere were features that he knew.

As his dimming eyes traveled here and there, one by one the Fighting Forty, the best erew of mon ever gathered in the northland, impressed themselves in his consciousness. On the outskirts samptered the tail form of Tim Shearer, a straw peeping from be glimmering under his flax white eye-Big Junko and Anderson deposited

their burden on the raised platform of the office steps. Thorpe turned and fronted the crowd. At once pandemonium broke loose, as

though the previous performance had been nothing but a low voiced rehear-"Oh, aren't you proud of him?" gasp ed Hilda, squeezing Helen's arm with a little sob.

In a moment Wallace Carpenter, bis countenance glowing with pride and pleasure, mounted the platform and stood beside his friend, while Morton and the two young ladies stopped half way up the steps.

At once the racket council every JAMES T. WRIGHT, Ph. C. one stood at attention.

"Mr. Thorpe," Wallace began, "at the request of your friends here, I have a most pleasant duty to fulfill. They have asked me to tell you how glad they are to see you. That is surely unnecessary. They have also asked me to congratulate you on having won the fight with our rivals."

"You done 'em good!" "Can't down the old fellow!" muttered joyous voices. "But," said Wallace, "I think that I first have a story to tell on my own ac

"At the time the jam broke this spring we awed the men here for a



"Men," cried Thorps.

year's work. At that time I considered their demand for wages ill timed and grasping. I wish to apologize. After the money was paid them, instead of scattering, they set to work under Jack Radway. They have worked long hours all summer. They have invested every cent of their year's earnings in supplies and tools, and now they are prepared to show you in the company's booms 3,000,000 feet of logs rescued by their grit and hard labor from total loss."

At this point the speaker was inter-rupted, "Saw off!" "Shut up!" "Give us a rest!" growled the audience. "Three million feet ain't worth talkin' about!"
"You make me tired!" "Say your little
say the way you oughter!" "Found purty nigh two millions packeted on Mare's Island, or we wouldn't 'a' had that much!" "Ploof's undertaking, anyhow!" "Men," cried Thorpe, "I have been

very fortunate. From failure success bus come. But never have I been more fortunate than in my friends. The firm is now on its feet. It could afford to lose three times the logs it lost this

He paused and scanned their faces. "But," he continued suddenly, "it cannot now or ever can afford to lose what those 3,000,000 feet represent - the friends it has made. I can pay you back the money you have spent and the time you have put in" - Again he looked them over, and then for the first time since they bad known him his face lighted up with a rare and tender sinfle of affection. "But, comrades, I shall not offer to do it. The gift is accepted in the spirit with which it was

offered" He got no further. The air was rent with sound. Even the members of his own party cheered. From every direction the crowd surged inward. The women and Morton were forced up the platform to Thorpe. The latter mo-

tioned for silence. "Now, boys, we have done it," said he, "and so will go back to work. From now on you are my comrades in the fight."

His eyes were dim, his breast heaved. his voice shook. Hilda was weeping from excitement. Through the tears she saw them all looking at their leader, and in the worn, hard faces glowed the affection and admiration of a dog for its master. Something there was especially touching in this, for strong men rarely show it. She felt a great wave of excitement sweep over her. Instantly she was standing by Thorpe

"Oh!" she cried, stretching her arms out to them passionately. "Oh, I love you, I love you all!"

THE END. Dwellings in Which Laurers are

the Place of Stairways. Years ago a story was told of a nava officer who wanted a house built to please his own taste in every detail. He drew the plans bimself, placed them in the hands of a builder and instructed him to see that they were carried out in every detail. Then he went to sea for a year's cruise. When he returned home the house had been completed with the utmost regard for the plans and specifications left by the officer He was taken through the first floor and expressed the utmost pleasure in

everything he saw.
"Now," he said, "we will go upstairs and see the second floor.' "Come right out this way where we

have a ladder," replied the builder. The scafaring man was astonished He had planned the house with the greatest care, but forgot to provide for

The story of the naval officer has never had a certificate of genuinenes attached to it, but an actual case in which a house has been built without a stairway is on record in Washington. It finally became the home of the late John Boyle, who was for many years chief clerk of the navy department and died in 1854, leaving a large estate. The house in question stood or the site now occupied by a brewery below the naval observatory. It was a pretentious old mansion, located in what was a very stylish section during the days of the elder John Boyle, wh came to this country in the early years of the nineteenth century. The record is not clear as to why the house was constructed without a staircase, but there is no doubt about the fact.-Washington Star.

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Sherman's Fight at Resaca

A FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY WAR STORY

May 14-13, 1844

and a bridge stretched across the

Walker's division had been clearly outwitted in standing lidle while the enemy laid a bridge within gunshot,

but Martin's cavalry soon discovered the work of Rice's brigade and formed

squadrons under the cover of a cur-

tain of forest, intending to ride down

and with one bold awoon cut off the

Federal force which had crossed the bridge. Just as Martin's men were

ready to go forward the Seventh Iowa marched to the front to extend its

lines farther from the bridgehead. Seeing the column of Confederate troopers, the Iowans promptly charg-

ed them on the flank, stampeding the squadrons nearest and throwing the

entire force into a panic. Martin tried

in vain to rally his men, and in fifteen

minutes from the firing of the first

shot the command was in retreat.

Sweeny promptly crossed his whole

patrick's cavalry, which made a wide

detour, sweeping the country clear of Confederates. Kilpatrick was wound-

The brilliant affair of Sweeny at the

crossing of the Oostenaula again placed Johnston at a disadvantage. It was a repetition of the experience which had

forced him to retreat from Dalton. With the Federals on the east bank of

the Oostenaula the Confederate rear at

Calhoun was in danger. During the

night of the 15th, while the Federals were sleeping soundly as a preparation for desperate work on the morrow.

morning when Sherman's men marched forward they found the Confederate

An incident of the bivouac at Resuca reveals Uncle Billy's familiar ways

with his men. As the troops took up the march to follow Johnston's retreat-

ing columns Sherman was seen reclin-

ing on a log, with his back against *

A pretty way we are commanded?

THE PLAC HEET OF RESACA.

planning for you, sir, and now I was taking a nap."

men as to Johnston's methods of con-

ducting his campaign for the defense

of Atlanta. His own government was

dissatisfied because he did not stand

man was of the opinion that the re

gion was favorable for defensive bat-

tle. Johnston declared that his tactics

ed by what he considered the true pol-

namely, to avoid destructive battles.

save the men and prolong the war un-

til the people of the north became tired

sources. From Resaca Johnston re-

halted around Resaca to repair the bridges leading southward, which John-

aton had burned behind him, and to

open up the rallroad back to Dalton.

Before he had marched five miles

south of Resner the trains were in the

town loaded with aminunition and oth-

The strength of Johnston's army at

last remark. Starting

too, beard the

Sherman, who, like a true soldier.

ed in this movement,

oyright, 1804, by G. L. Kilmer.]
ONG the names inscribed on the battlefings of the regiments which marched with (Copyright, 1904, by G. L. Kilmer.) MONG the names inscribed on Sherman to Atlanta is that of boats and took up a concealed position Ga., May 14 and 15, 1864. In in a semifiride. Behind the lowers the acceptance of the gory scenes then the remaining regiments of Rice's brigasing in the Wilderness campaign in bead worked zealously until a bridge-bead was erected on the further bank Virginia, Resaca was not a great battle, yet victory in fighting on that field destroyed for the second time within a week the barrier erected by the Confederate general, Joseph E. Johnston, to oppose Sherman's advance on At

Johnston first confronted Sherman at Dalton and was forced to retreat from his position by a flank movement effected by Sherman through Rocky Face ridge, which shielded the Federal columns from the eyes of the enemy while marching around the flank to strike the Confederate rear. Sherman's advance, under General McPherson, burst through the mountains into the valley around Resaca the 9th of May, and Johnston speedily sent two divisions to Resaca to hold McPherson off until re-enforcements marching up from the south could reach there and prepare for defense. Johnston held on division over the bridge built by Rice's at Dalton until the 13th, then marched brigade, and this was followed by Kilsouth, leaving a rear guard, under General Joe Wheeler, at Dalton. General O. O. Howard's Federal corps followed in Johnston's pathway of retreat, and the corps of Thomas, Schofield and "Fighting Joe" Hooker passed through the mountains on the route taken by McPherson.

When Sherman's army at last closed in around Resaca, the right wing, comprising the bulk of the force, was separated from the left wing under Howard. Howard moved up last, having to fight with Wheeler for the right of [with Wheeler for the right of Johnston drew his entire army from Johnston discovered the plight the lines around Resaca, and next of the Federal left wing, there being a wide gap between Howard's corps and the rest of the army on the morning of intrenchments empty. the 14th. Promptly sending General J. B. Hood's corps forward into the gap, he drove Howard back and turned the flank of Sherman's army. Hooker quickly marched to the succor of Howard, saved his artillery from capture and intreached for the night.

tree, and fast asleep. This sight naturally called forth slurring remarks Early on the 15th of May it occurred from the army grumblers, and one of them finally exclaimed in a loud voice, to both Sherman and Johnston to advance their columns over the same ground, Sherman to tighten the toils slept with one eye open and an ear was weaving around Resuca and Johnston to shake off the threatening grip of the foe. Sherman sent forward Hooker to clear Hood out of the way of Howard in order to concentrate the line, and Hood, an equally vigorous fighter, marched out to push Hooker

Frod's front had been strongly intrenched, and Hooker's columns were met at the outset with a staggering fire, but pressed forward over the first line of works, cheering wildly at their success. Then the leading Federal division plunged recklessly into a ravine swept by a salient battery of four guns. Colonel Ward's brigade held the van and finally silenced the battery, yet recolled before the terrible volleys of builets poured into it by the Confederates of Stevenson's division. Stevenson was finally forced to retreat, and the mute cannon by between the ar-mics till nightfall, when they were brought off by a detachment of the Fifth Ohlo led by Colonel Kilpatrick. In the fight around that battery Colonel Benjamin Harrison's regiment, the Seventieth Indiana, bore the brunt of the carriage and lost over 150 of its number by wounds and death. In-the presence of horrible carnage individ-ual courage ran high. While retiring for better shelter the Indianians heard the everny's exultant yells behind them, and the color bearer of the regiment, a more boy named Hess, wheeled about and swung his flag defiantly in full view of the Confederates. A well aimed bullet cut short the daring deed, seizing the staff, waved the flag over up, he soid: "Stop, my man. While the body of the dead hero. The lofty you were sleeping last night I was planning for you, sir, and now I was his own life to vindicate a fallen comrade toucked the manhood of the Confederates, and they allowed him to Resnea was about 70,000 men, with finish the salute unbarmed.

168 guns. Sherman bad in the field at

The Confederate position at Research that time something over 100,000, with although naturally strong by nature; 254 pieces of artiflety. There is great had the fatal weakness of a river at difference of opinion among military the backs of the army defending it. Once the Federals should put across the river a force strong enough to hold the ground Resaca would be completely invested. This feat was actually ac-complished by a division led by the one actually driven from the field. Shercomplished by a division led by the one armed Irish soldier, General Thomas

W. Sweeny. General Sweepy first crossed the Oostenania the afternoon of the 14th throughout the campaign were dictatand with a small force covered the work of building a pontoon bridge at ley of the Confederacy at that stage Luy's Ferry, a point below Resnes, Some distance back from the ferry Martin's Confederate cavalry was in til the people of the north became tired biding to defend the crossings against of the drain upon the financial rea Federal advance. While Sweeny was contending with Martin's treopers treated fifteen miles to Adalrsville, the Confederate division of General which place he fortified. Sherman the Confederate division of General W. H. T. Walker crossed the river at Resaca and marched down the east bank. Learning of Walker's movement, Sweeny retired, and Walker faced about, reporting the river clear

Early on the 15th Sweeny marched or army supplies.
GEORGE L. KILMER. stealthily to Lay's Ferry again, where two companies of the Sixty-sixth In-

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Pablets. All drugglets refund the money if it fails to cure E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. Sec





A WAGON BED.

Uneful For Carrying Stock and in Other Form Work.

Some of his neighbors built a wagor for carrying sleep and hogs which proved so convenient that a correspond ent gives its dimensions and plan it New England Homestead: The frame for the bed is 14 feet long and 3 feet 8 inches wide. The sklepieces are of 7 by 2 inch stuff and the end pieces of



A by 2 inch. allowing an inch difference for torgue and groove thooring. There should be four crosspieces to secure the bottom of the bed. Take an old buggy tire and have straps made with a hole in each end. Five of these should be holted on each side and two on each end, as shown in cut. Standards which are to slip into these are made of 11/2 by 2 inch stuff 40 inches

long.

For slats get poplar four inches wide by three-quarters such thick. Bolt these to the standards four inches apart. The top railing is made extra strong by putting on an extra strip which has a quarter inch groove, A tenon should be cut in the top of each upright to fit into this. The corners at the top should be fixed with ordinary strap door fasten ings bent around the corner, fastened at one end and with a staple over which to slip the other. These can be held in place by small wooden wedge to fit the staple. By means of this strap fastener at the corner the sides and ends can be quickly unfastened and taken off, and the bottom can then be removed with ease. The wagon will carry twenty sheep or bogs at a load. I have also found it most useful in farm work. Taking off the sides, I have a good bed for holding folder, to bacco and other things. Aside from your own labor it is very inexpensive.

FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

Some Things They Are Accomplish-ing-The Independent Institute.

The demand for farmers' institutes is genuine when local communities are willing to pay all expenses in case the state is unable to grant their requests, says Alva Agee in National Stockman. In the first week of January I attended two such meetings in Indiana while on my way to Minnesota. The first one was at Carthage, and it has not been my privilege to be present at a more enthusiastic meeting anywhere this season. There is a sufficient number of the Friends at Carthage to remind one constantly of towns in Chester county, Pa. Evidences of prosperity are on every hand. The last few years have been exceptionally profitable ones in the corn belt, and the farmers are very

glad that they are on earth. At this institute we had Mr. S. F. McMahan and Mrs. Virginia Meredith. two veteran institute instructors of the state. Mr. McMahan probably knows as much about corn as is known, and that means a great deal. It has been a revelation to the to learn how thor oughly these breeders of corn have studied and developed this grain. They are after an ear of corn that is so formed that it contains a high percentage of grain that is rich in protein, high in vitality and very prolitic. That means deen, wedge shaped, thick grains, with big germs, all placed on a cob that holds its thickness to the tip and that is covered with grain to the very tip. There are states further east whose corn growers would be pleased and profited by the information Mr. McMahan has about our great American ce

Mrs. Meredith is a farmer and a breeder of Shorthorn cattle whose rep utation extends over many states. She has been successful because she has ability and a love for her work. From her example we do not infer that wom en should or should not turn to farm management for a livelihood. All de pends upon the individual. We de learn, however, that if an individual has ability and natural inclination that person may win in practical farming whether man or woman

The other independent institute was at Pittshore, Ind., in the corn belt where hogs have been adding to the wealth of the people. Many ladies at tended the meeting, and the institute committee arranged early in the sea son to secure Mrs. J. W. Bates, one of the well known Indiana workers, to discuss topics of special interest to housekeepers. The interest of the peo ple in all subjects on the programme of the sort that should cause all speakers to do their best work,

American Oriental Trade.

A consignment of 400 tons of mess beef, the first shipment of an order for 2.000 tons to go to the Russlan army in Manchuria, bas left San Francisco In addition to this an order has been placed for 4,000,000 pounds of American flour. The latter is to be shipped to supply depots of the Japanese army In a talk before the Minnesota state agricultural convention at Minneapolis President J. J. Hill of the Great North ern railroad dwelt upon the importance of American farmers holding ental trade already built up. roads are doing their part, he declared, by making equitable rates westward Flour can be shipped 30 cents cheaper from the northwest to the Pacific than to New York.-Exchange.

"Do I look like that picture?" asked the mortified customer, examining the first print from the negative

"I would hardly go so far as to say you look like that," replied the photographer, hesitating between his desire not to offend a patron and his regard for truth, and the arilatic perfection of his work. "But it.—e—certainly looss like you."—Chicago Tribuna.

A Plat Story.

Seeing some of your fish and bear stories in Maine woods, I must confessions of them do smell a little fishy, and for a change I will give you one founded on facts. You see it was this way. We were fishing on one of the Keswick lakes in the spring of '93, and our catch had been enormous. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon we heard a peculiar noise on the back of the lake. our catch had been enormous. About 8 o'clock in the afternoon we heard a peculiar noise on the bank of the lake like tearing of roots. So we went to investigate and on nearing the shore were surprised to find a large black bear digging up the ground to beat nine of a kind. We lay low to watch; and what do you think he was doing? Why, he was digging worms, and after putting nice fat angle-worms on each of alsoropaws he ventured out in the lake on an old sinken log, put down his forefeet in the water and actually scoped out huge trout so thick not fast that he almost darkened the sun. After awhile, thinking there was enough fish for us, we put no onnee that into his head. Talk about fish! Gron heavens! There lay front two feet deep on which two young cuts were gornes themselves. Well, we skinned that bear and, wishing to secure the causalive, I just threw the hearskin over me and got down on all fours, nd shose cubs followed me right into camp, thinking it was mother bear. The cubs I afterwards sold for \$25 each, and the hide of the mother bear, which was was a very large one, brought me \$40, not too bad a day's work. Oh, yes, shout those fish on the bank. Well, we went back next day and barreled up 24 barrels of the best of those trout. The creat were left to rot in the sun. We put those tish in cold storage and we have some of them yet.

Farm Got Twisted.

In a recent issue, the Hughesville, (Pa.) Independent discusses with that gravity which becomes the "leader" in its editorial columns, this queer phenom-

"When the recent flood in the north branch of the Susquehama river sudsided it was found that more than two acres of the land on the McCollum truck farm had been raised up and turned baif way around. This farm lies between Esqy and the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad; the soil is black and maist and during the severe winter it froze very hard on top, while a foot or more down it was not so firmly congented. When the flood came it permeated underneath this soil and lifted it, the current swinging it around so that the ditches and drains which ran east and west now run north and south, and strawberry and activate recently that the titter. "When the recent flood in the north run north and south, and strawberry

run both and south, and strawberry beds and vegetables plants that were near the house are now a couple of hundred yards away."

It seems only fair to the good folks of hughesville to add that the editor of the Independent is not a native-born.—

New York Commercial.

Backward Season For Snakes.

Can it be possible that there has been a failure in the snake crop? Whatever the cause this spring's lack of snake stories has been so painfully obvious ithat the snake editors are being forced nto writing headlines for the religious notes. Has no Kansus farmer yet plowed up a bunch of rattlesnakes as billiard ball that rolled after him, blaing across the field? Are all the the ten-foot black snakes killed out of the wilds of New Jersey? Has no two-year-old child in Hooppole township, Posey county, Ind., yet been observed playing in the front yard with a friendly spotted adder? Where are the snakes of yester-year?—Atlanta, Georgia, Journai.

Magic Crosses, London Society Craze.

The latest society craze seems to be the game of magic crosses. These crosses, of small size and in a number of various colors, are laid on a table in a straight line, and the person holds a magnet, which he moves slowly down the long line of crosses. One by one, but not in rotation, the crosses are attached to the magnet, and when the crosses are attached to the magnet, and when they are at last all arranged in order, the expert can gain an Insight into the character and fate of the experimenter, Even Cubinet Ministers have consulted the magic crosses,—Onlooker,

Greatness and Smartness,

"Which would you rather be-truly great or really smars? "Smart of course," "Why?"

"Why?"
"Well, you may be truly great and
no one ever know it, but if you're smart
you can make people think that you're
great."—Chicago Post.

As to the New Family.

Suburbanite-You don't think they ever lived in the suburbs before?
His wife—th, no. When their cook threatened to leave they treated the matter as indifferently as though they could get another one without any trouble. - Exchange.

His Model.

Critic-I must congratulate you on the villain of your play. He leaves the impression of having been drawn from

Author-He was, I may say to you that he is an exact portrait of myself as my wife depicts me in our hours of case, Town and County.

Sinister.

"A man feels like a fool when he is proposing to a girl," said the confiding youth, "Yes," answered Miss Cayenne, "and

some of the unlucky ones feel that way many years after she has accepted him. —Washington Star.

"That's a nice little dog you're got. What did you pay for him?"
"Nothing. The only time I ever pay for a little dog is when I ask for something else." thing else,'

"How do you mean?" "Frankfurters, for instance."—Philadelphia Press.

An Eloquent Objection.

Mrs. Newlyblessed—But you certainly don't object to such a wee little baby Janitor—Oh, it ain't the size as counte mum—it's the principle uv the thing. —Judge,

The Wall Street Journal.

The National Pleanchal Delly Newspaper.

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mente acceruring causes of Market Move-ments
teviews, analyses and criticises Railroad
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Foxy Grandpa."

Mr. Schulize said to me one day at hinch"Wind do you think of a series of comile draw;
have dealing with a grandfather and his two
grandsone?"

"that the grandfather is the clever one of
the tilo. In most of the other easest he young
folk have been smarter than the die popte
upon whom they played their jokes. Let's
The next morning he came to my office
with sketches for half a dazen series, and
with the name "Foxy Grandpa" in his head.
The success of the series in the New York.

upon whom they played their jokes. Let's reverse it.

The next morning he came to my office with sketches for half a dearn series, and with the name "Foxy Grandpa" in his head. The success of the series in the New York Hersdd was instantaneous, for who has not heard of "Foxy Grandpa" and "Bunny".

The joily old gentleman, dear to grown scople as well as children, night almost be called the Mr. Pickwick of comic pictures.

ENDWARD MARSHALL.

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The Mercury.

JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor and Manager. Office Telephone House Telephone

Saturday, May 1, 1904.

The prospects for a good season in Newport have brightened considerably in the last few days.

So far as their presidential booms are concerned, Cleveland bas already turned turtle and Hearst is about to turn tad-

To the big brain and steady nerve of Secretary Hay is due the fact that we got through with the Panama canal deal without a war.

Spring at last seems to be with us. She was long in coming, but if she will only stay with us now, we will forgive her for her dilatoriners.

Providence is already beginning to complain of hot weather. The thermometer registered 80° there on Thursday and everybody was sweltering.

Judge Parker still maintains a profound allence on all matters political. Perhaps that is wise, for whatever be might say would displesse some wing of his party.

Both of the big political parties could do the country a substantial benefit by dropping all other questions and doing comething to bring immunity from We guess that is the plain unvaruished truth.

Senator Aldrich says: "The Repubican party is wedded to no set of tariff schedules and will cheerfully re-adjust the present duties whenever the conditions warrant and the welfare of the country requires it.'

Reports from Fall River state the result of the curtailment of production by the cotton mills during the past month has been disappointing. Some of the manufacturers favor a complete shut-down of all the cotton mills in Fall River, unless relief is shortly forthcoming.

The collector of the port at San Francisco says that the Japanese purchases since the war began have brought to this country more than forty millions of dollars. Japanese gold has more than offset the gold sent out of the country by New York bankers. The war may be some advantage to some body, after all.

President Roosevelt has again urged Senator Aldrich of this State to take charge of the coming campaign as chairman of the Republican National Committee. He has felt compelled to decline the honor. It is now believed that Sensior Penrose of Pennsylvania will be the man. The President proposes to have a vigorous campaigu carried on.

Ex-Secretary of War Elibu Root, of New York, will be the temporary chairman of the Republican National Convention and Speaker Cannon will be the permanent chairman. Ex-Governor Black of New York will make the nomination speech. Senator Lodge of Mussuchusetts, with the help of Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island, will write the platform. Pretty solid timber all

The Hearst boom seems to be booming again in the Democratic ranks. It is losing ground in the East but in the West his followers seem to have stolen several conventions. Illinois, Iowa and several other of the great states will probably all send Hearst delegations. There is trouble ahead for the Democratic leaders. It looks as though the two-thirds rule would have to be abandoned in the convention if the old liners expect to get anywhere.

The emergency hospital, erected at a cost of twelve thousand dollars, seems to be a costly luxury to the city. No sooner is it supposed to be completed when another appropriation of twelve hundred dollars is made for "repairs," etc. How soon another one will be called for it is not stated, but probably these appropriations will come along with periodic regularity. The building has never yet been used, and in all human probability it never will be, yet the expense goes on just the same.

Puzzle: If it costs the city treasury of Newport \$3000, in addition to the vast (?) sums raised by subscription, to move back two small wooden buildings three feet on Thames street, how many Andrew Carnegles, John D. Rockefellers and J. Pierpout Morgans would be necessary to establish a decent width of Thames street from Franklin street to Washington square? A free course of treatment in the Butler Hospital is offered for all those who go insome in trying to figure the correct answer.

The action of the city council Tuesday night, in removing the former committee on new high school building and appointing a new one, and ignorlug the school board altogether, is very generally condemned by the citizens of Newport. Such action, we believe, is unprecedented in this city, and is establishing a precedent that should not be followed. The former committee bad done all the preliminary work and had all the trouble incident to the long contest for site, money, etc., and when they had reached what might be termed plate sailing, another party steps in and takes the helm to bring the ship inte port. It is not fair to the old commiltee, to say the least, and there would not seem to be a shedow of resson for such action on the part of the city coun-

Flag Day-1904.

The National American Fing Association has issued the following: To the Mayor of Each American

City.
To the American Press.
To the Officers and Members of all
American Patriotic Societies.
To all School Officers and School Teachers.

Teachers.
To all our Fellow Citizens.
The American Flag Association in accordance with its custom of the past seven years, respectfully reminds you that Thesday, June 14, 1904, will be the 127th anniversary of the adoption of the stars and stripes as the Flag of the United State; and, inspired by the increased public recognition of Flag Day as a National anniversary, carnestly requests your co-operation in securing the widest possible observance this year.

Mayors are requested to order flags

the widest possible observance this year.

Mayors are requested to order flags to be displayed upon the municipal buildings of their respective cities, and by formal proclamation, or otherwise, to invite their fellow citizens to do the same upon their private buildings.

Editors are requested to make editorial comment, and to publish historical articles upon the subject of the Flag; and to request the public to display the National colors on June 14.

School officers and teachers are requested to arrange for particite exercises appropriate to the day.

American Patrictic Societies are urged, through their officers and members to assist in stirring up popular enthusiasm by public appeals through local mediums, and by observances of the annivarary.

All American citizens are earnestly invited to join in the public recognition of the birthday of the emblem of our nationality. In many of the States pursuant to law, the public schools and also voluntarily in private schools, excelless will be conducted in celebration of Flag Day. Let us extend this practice. Teach the atory of the flag, what it represents, and have the young people pledge their fealty and loyally to it. On the 14th day of June, 1777, Congress enacted: "That the flag of the thirteen United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the Union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation." The number of the stripes having been increased by the admission of new states, our sure to be expanded future dawned upon our fathers having been increased by the admission of new states, our sure to be expanded future dawned upon our fathers and the original thiriean stripes were unchangeably restored by act of Congress on April 4, 1818, when it was enacted: "That from and after the fourth day of July next, the flag of the United States be thirteen horizontal stripes, alternate red and white; that the Union be twenty state, white in a hine field, and that on the admission of a new State into the Union, one stare be added to the Union of the flag; and such addition take effect on the fourth day of July next succeeding such admission." Since 1818 twenty-five stars or sovereign States have been added to the Union, making forty-five in all.

Since the struggle of 1861–1865, the flag has become the symbol of a mighty nation. It has been carried to the urmost parts of the earth, carrying liberty wherever it has been thrown to the breeze. Americans cannot fail of a feeling of pride and satisfaction, nor restrain the swelling of partiotism in the sion of new states, our sure to be ex-

breeze. Americans cannot fail of a feeling of pride and satisfaction, nor restrain the swelling of patrilotism in the breast, when we contrast the meaning, in far distant lands, of ours and other flags displayed toxether.

The stars and stripes within the recent past has come to possess new beauty for friendly eyes and new terror for the foes of liberty.

We earnestly exhort our citizens to join in making Plag Day an event, and its celebration in 1904, a great event. Let us from one end of our land to the other, fling the stars and stripes to the

Let us from one end of our find to the other, fling the stars and stripes to the breeze on June 14, 1904. May it greet the rising and salute the setting sun, and float all day long from every church ediffice, school and building, public and private and however humble, throughout the entire land.

A Marrow Escape,

A newspaper report says: April 14, 1861, Corp. J. J. Hill was rejected from Company C, of the First Minnesota regiment, then quartered at St. Paul. He had enlisted for the war for the Union but the medical examiner threw him out for a defect in his eyes. That regiment made the greatest loss on the regiment made the greatest loss on the lield of Gettysburg ever recorded in the history of war. At Balaklava 35 per cent, were killed or wounded, at Gravelotte, 59½ per cent, were killed or wounded, at the First Minnesots regiment was suddenly thrown into the breach at Gettysburg to repair a broken column under special assault from the enemy. It held the ground under heavy fire until reinforcements could come up when Major Martin blacdinnis was found roundly denouncing a few comrades for what he termed was most disgraceful cowardice. "You have disgraceful cowardice." rades for what he termed was most disgraceful cowardice. "You have disgraced your State," he shouled, "where are you?" "No," said a comrade by his side, "every man is here." Over 83 per ceut. of that regiment lay on the ground killed or wounded. Thanks to his temporary defective sight, James J. Hill was not of the number, but nobody dreamed at that time that 40 years later, in the same month, James J. Hill would be the general leading the financial forces of the world in the greatest three-year battle of modern times, over the question of who should dominate the railroad empire between the Great Lakes and the Pacific.

"Judge Parker is in great luck to have a political record at once unassailable and profusely illustrated by brilliant flashes of silence." Better call it perpetual silence. As far as is known no one has yet heard him utter any thing but sitence politically.

Election of Officers.

Townsend Aid for the Aged.

President—Mrs. B. S. Melville.
Vice President—Mrs. B. S. Melville.
Vice President—Mrs. B. S. Stevens.
secretary—Miss Harriet I., Cranidal.
Treasurer—Mrs. A. K. Shermus.
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Sarah I. Chace, Mrs. William C. Cozzens,
Miss Curoline C. Hazard, Mrs. E. D. Jones,
Mrs. T. Fred Kaull, Mrs. B. S. Melville, Mrs.
Feitx Pockham, Mrs. H. C. Stevens, Mrs. H.
Tilley, Mrs. A. A. Wilbur, Mrs. A. K.
Sherman, Mrs. George W. Swinburne, Mrs.
Jobo Iroys, Mrs. Walter S. Langley, Miss H.
L. Grandali
Substitutes—Miss Antoinette Peckham,

L. Grandali Substitutes—Miss Antoinette Peckham, Mrs. Edward S. Peckham, Anditor—Henry C. Stevens, Advisory Board—H. C. Stevens, T. A. Law-ton, Clark Burdick.

Natural History Society.

President—A. O'D. Taylor.
Vice Fresidents—Capt. J. P. Cotton, Itev.
E. H. Porter, Mr. J. M. K. Southwick.
Trustees—Bertun Hakar, George Gordon
King, Col. John Hare Fowel.
Tressurer—Mr. A mon Parmenter.
Inbrarian—Mr. Hichard Hies.
Becretary—Mr. Joseph G. Parmenter.
Curators—Mr. Rugh I., Taylor, Dr. W. C.
Wooddard.
Other Members of Council—Dr. O. W. Muntington, Mr. Herbert W. Lull, Dr. Alexander J. Anderson.

Highway Engineering.

A Course in this Subject to be Offered at the Rhode foliand College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.

Mechanic Arts.

One of the first attempts in the United States to offer a full college course of four years on the subject of highway engineering, will be put into operation mext antumn at the Rhede Island College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts. After a thorough consideration of the needs for such a course and the facilities that the college can offer in connection with it, this course has just been perfected. It is the feeling of the college authorities that the demand for thoroughly equipped highway engineers is rapidly growing and is not being met by the colleges; that it is peculiarly the function of the landgrant college to offer a course which constines work in mechanic arts and promises and that ithode Island, located as it is in proximity to those areas which are being covered with modern roads, is the place for such a course. The college is fortunate in having on its faculty Professor Laurence I. Hewes, who will have charge of the new course. Professor Hewes is a graduate of Dartmouth College, with a Ph. D. degree from Yale. He is thoroughly equipped as an engineer and mathematician, and has had, moreover, considerable experience in road building under the most favorable auspices. He is a man of great energy and anthusiasm, with a firm belief in the value of such a course. He has consented to inaugurate the course only on condition that it must be thorough in scholarship, while practical in its work. Arrangements have been made by which students in their senior year will be given practical work on actual highways under construction and repair.

Circulars describing the details of this course, the advantages it offers, and its

and repair.

Circulars describing the details of this Circulars describing the tetams and its course, the advantages it offers, and its low cost to the student are being pre-pared, and will be sent on application to President Kenyon L. Butterfield, Kingston, Rhode Island.

Weather Bulletin.

Copyrighted 1904 by W. T. Foster.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 7.—Last builetin gave forecasts of disturbance to cross continent May 9 to 18, warm wave, 8 to 12, cool wave 11 to 15. Next disturbance will

warm wave, 8 to 12, cool wave
11 to 15. Next disturbance will
reach Pacific coast about May 15, cross
west of Rockies by close of 16, great central valleys 17 to 19, eastern states 20.
Warm wave will cross west of
Rockies about May 15, great central valleys 17, eastern states 20. Cool wave will
cross west of Rockies about May 18,
great central valleys 20, eastern states 22.
This disturbance will bring what is
known in meteorology as an inversion.
The cool wave will pass through the
southern, the warm wave through the
northern states and Canada. During
its passage across the continent temperatures will be higher in the northern
tier of states and Canada than in the
mid-latitudes and southern states.
Frosts may be expected in the mid-latitude sections—along latitude 40 and
very cool south about May 18. Then,
as the warm wave comes into the southern states about May 19 on mendian 90
a decided cold wave will push across the
northern states and Canada, causing
frost and freezing temperatures. The
cold wave that will leach meridian 90
not far from May 21 will be general
carrying frosts as far south as frosts
sometimes occur at the teasson.
That cold wave will increase in intensity as it nears the eastern parts of the
continent and will be bad for growing
crops, gardens, out-door flowers, etc.
This warning will enable gardeners to
protect their tender vegetation and the
women to care for their exposed plants.

This warning will endure gardeness to protect their tender vegetation and the women to care for their exposed plants. Storms will increase in force to a large extent near May 22, a more detailed account of which will appear in my next bulletin.

bulletin.
Rains will largely increase from
May 12 to 22 on most parts of the contiment and drouths, in some places, will
at the same time, become more intense.
Drouth sections will not be extensive. Rains, during the period mentioned, will be very extensive.

When Business Doesn't Go.

Even the fast express trains don't keep agoin' after the steam is shut off—neither does your business after the advertising is shut off.—Rusty Mike's Diary.

A man started from Bowling Green, Ohio, to push a wheelbarrow from that city to San Francisco and back to pay an election bet. He is to go without money and without supplies except what he can gather on the way. Well, the fools are not all dead yet.

It is predicted that the submarine boats will eventually drive the monster battleships out of business. The wars of the future are to be fought fish fashion. Perhaps so. But it will be well to keep a few battleships on hand. They may come in haudy.

Sued For Blighted Love

Boston, May 4.-On the day of his announcement of his marriage to Miss Eva Brayley, a young society girl of Dorchester, Alderman Frank J. O'Toole was called upon to defend a suit for breach of promise. Yesterday action was brought against him by Miss Mary J. Lee, who wants \$5000 because, she says, O'Toole broke his promise to marry her and also owes her money.

Working Force Reduced

Skowbegno. Me., May 5.—The Marston Worsted company, 100 of whose employes struck Monday because the lower halves of the factory windows were nailed down, has posted notices to the effect that for the remainder of the season only 40 looms will be operated. This action will reduce the working force 75 percent.

Serious Stabbing Affray

Warren, R. I., May 6.-In a quarrel last night at Parker bill. Frederick Howard, 19 years old, was stabbed by Marcella Natali. Both were employed in a cotton mill here. Howard is in a serious condition. Natali was ar-rested and disarmed after a fierce struggle. The Italian admitted stab-

Sult Against Boaton Brokers

Boston, May 6.—Thomas E. Martin has brought suit in this city against the firm of Longley, Hale & Co., the broker-age concern expelled from the Consolidated Stock Exchange of New York, to recover \$15,000 damages arising from a stock transaction in which he alleges he was made a victim by the

Washington Matters.

The Closing Days of Congress. (From Our Regular Correspondent.)

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 30, 1904.
The second session of the 53th A merican Congress adjourned on Thursday, "without day," with all the simplicity, good feeling, dignity and business methods characteristic of the American people and the times in which they live. As Speaker Cannon sald in his closing remarks, the "heat of the contest has ded away," and both sides of the House part with mutual respect for each other. While he co-operated with the majority, he recognized that the minority had a function to perform hardly second in its importance, and so, he said, it ever will be while the Republic endures. ire endures.

From half past ten o'clock Thursday

From half past ten o'clock Lunivasy morning until nearly two o'clock P. M. business in the House proceeded smoothly and many bilis were passed, mostly of minor importance. It was hard work to keep members in their seats, and they crowded the forum in front of the Speaker's desk like bess in swarming time. Mr. Vaa Duzer of Nevads made his usual rainbow speech about that state which he claims is the most important in the Union. This set the House in good humor, and roars of laughter followed.

The only other fucident of interest occurred when Mr. Lacey of Iowa attempted to have a bill passed reinstaing the cadets at the naval scademy at Annapolis, Md., who have been discharged by the commandant, Capt. Brown, for disobeying orders and hasing. A hot fire of protest came from both sides of the House. Hon. Champ Clark, Missouri, exploded in a white heat of indignation, and figuratively speaking, apread himself all over the surrounding benches. There were some who pleaded for mercy for the boys, on the ground that the punishment was out of proportion to the offence. Others pointed out that a law passed by Congress having. Finally the debate was clinched by a Congress were reinstated he would offer an amendment to the bill permitting the hazers who were dismissed from West Point to be returned also. So the bill was lost, and the Annapolis cadets of the bighest class who mal-treated the young and tender cadets of the lowest class, will be forced to return to the walks of civil life. As the moment for the adjournment of Congress drew near, the suppressed excitement was intense. Every member was in his sear, and an unusual silence followed. At 2 o'clock Mr. John Sharp Williams leader of the numerity, offered his resolution of thanks to the Speaker for the impartial manner in which he had presided during the seasion, and for "the sturdy common sense and genial good humor" which he had displayed. Mr. James D. Richardson, Democrat, of Tennessee, had taken the chair, and Speaker Cannon had modestly slipped out of the chamber.

in." He was found out in Statuary hall gazing at a figure of the first speaker of the first American Congress, Muhlenberg, of Pennsylvania. As be came into the chamber, leading on the arm of Mr. Williams, ther was losty cheering and wild waving of handkerchiefand the Speaker was visibly affected, and hall to struggle to control his emotions. With his brief return of thanks, and the fall of the gavel at exactly twenty manwith his brief return or thanks, and the fall of the gavel at exactly twenty minutes past two o'clock, the session passed into history, and the Representatives began to sing "America," followed by the 'Doxology,' The Speaker descended the steps of his desk, and shook hands with each member as he filed east into the chark rooms.

randow with each member as he ned past into the cloak rooms.

The proceedings in the Senate, the last day of Congress, were not so lively or interesting as in the House. The President came to the capital early in hast day of Congress, were not so lively or interesting as in the House. The President came to the capital early in the forenoon, with his wife and family. While he was basy signing bills in the Executive room, Mrs. Roosevelt occupied a seat in the Senate gallery, and had the pleasure of listening to speeches by Gorman of Maryland, and Aldrich of Rhode Island, against and in favor of the administration. It is evident that there has been an attempt on the part of many Democrats, to Impress the people with the notion that the President is an unsafe man, and his too much influence with the party controling Congress. Mr. Aldrich denied that Congress had been unduly influenced by anybody, and asserted that it adjourned because it had finished all the business in hand. Mrs. Roosevelt appeared to be both amused and interested in the debate. Mr. Gorman presented the usual resolution of thanks to President Frye of the Senate, and at 2 o'clock he declared the adjournment.

Senator Smoot is naturally gratified that he was not unseated at the demand of the good Orthodox people. He will remain a Senator for the present. Senator McComas of Maryland, and Judge O. W. Powers of Utah, made the discovery that the Mormon church is a trust. It owns and controls great commercial institutions, as well as the matrimonial market within its jurisdiction. There are good and bad trust, and it may-be tre Mormon church cannot be trusted. Senator Hopkins says that the Methodist church to which he belongs in Chicago owns a great deai of real estate and remis buildings. Their ty church in New York is one of the largest real estate trusts in America. There is some disagreement among Congressmen as to the exact amount of money appropriated during the last session to carry on the government. That it will approximate \$500,000,000 is admitted. But this is a very large country with a never satisfied people. The largest appropriation hill passed was for the postoflee, carrying \$172.

The largest appropriation bill passed was for the postofilee, carrying \$172,574,998. The moval appropriation amounted to \$98,005,140. And the money to be paid out in connection with the Panama canal amounted to \$50,000,000.

At one time there was a rumor that the President would call an extra ses-sion of Congress to consider the case of sion of congress to consider the case of Dr. Crum as collector of the port of Charleston, S. C. An attempt was made during the last day of Congress to confirm the nomination, but as the Democrats promised to consume two weeks in talking about jit, the job was postponed until next December. Dr. Tenne next act an adjunction and interface and interface. Urum may get an ad interim appoint-

ment.
Sounter Hear has the lumbage. It is announced that Senator Quay has an enlarged liver. It is now about decided that Senator Fairbanka with not accept a Republican nomination for the Vice Presidency; there is a strong sentiment in favor of Speaker Cannou for the place. Senator Soutt was not able to passe his bill probleting the bringing of decked horses into the Destrict of Columbia. Senators Lodge and Petass statement.

BOYAL BLUE LINE Washington and Goltysburg.

Washington and Cottysburg.

The May tour for Washington leaves
Boston Friday the sixth; \$27.09 covers
all expenses for the trip of a week. Congress is still in session and the Capital
is at its best at this session.

On Friday, May 20th, tour will leave
for Gettysbury and Washington, including visit to Reading, Pa., with trip over
Mt. Penn Gravity R. R., and stop at
Harper's Ferry and John Brown monment. \$32.00 covers all expenses.
Both tours are personally conducted by
well informed and experienced conductors. Drop a postal for illustrated
itinerary and guide. Jos. P. Taggart,
N. E. P. A., \$60 Washington Street,
Boston, Mass.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

STANDARD TIME.

Last Quarter 7th day, 8h. 50m., morning, New Moon, 18th day, 8h. 58m. morning, First Quarter, 22d day, 5h. Ilm., morning, Full Moon, 28th day, 8d. 5tm., morning.

BUILDING LOTS

ON THE BROWNELL PLAT, GIBBS AVE. From \$775 Up.

Well located in a first-class neighborhood. For particulars apply to

SIMEON HAZARD, 40 BROADWAY.

A. O'D. TAYLOR, 132 Believue Avenus, Newport, R. 1. Telephone No. 520, Office hours 9 till 6.

Farms For Sale in Middletown.

(Call or write for further particulars.)
West Main Road, 80 acres, houses

West Main Road, 30 acres, houses and barns, \$12,000 Wapping Road, 26 acres, house and barn, Off Honeyman Hill, 5½ acres, cottage and barn, cottage and barn, suitable for summer occupancy. 4,500 was and barn, suitable for summer occupancy.

Marriages.

In this city, 2d inst, at the Emmanuel Church rectory, by Rev. E. H. Porter, D. D., Sven Albert Johnson and Hilda Sophia Peter-son, both of this city.

Deaths.

In this city, 6th inst., Patience, widow of William II. Peckham, in the 5th year of her age.
In this city, 4th inst., at the residence of her daughter. Mrs. Mary Brownell, 505 Thames street, Bridget, widow of Thomas Welsh. In this city, 3dinst., Norris Smith. In this city, 2dinst., Mary, wife of Frederick Hall.
In this city, 1st inst., Susan, widow of James Irish, in her 86th year.
In this city, 3dinst hit, at her residence, 10 Heath courf, Sarah Ahn, wife of William Johnson, aged 39 years.
In Middletown, 5th ut., William F. Wilbor, in his 98th year.

In Middletown,30th alt.,William F. Wilbor, in his 6th year.

In Providence, 2d inst., Andrew Toney.
In South Portsmouth, 5th Inst., Abbie E., widow of John B. Groff, in her 75th year.
In Januestown, R. I., 2d inst., Ellen, wife of Thomas Taylor, and daughter of Jane and the late Janues Genmed!

In Full River, 3d inst., Annanda F., widow of George E. Burnban, in her 78th year.
In Providence, 4th Inst., Charles E. Follet, nged 73, 1st Inst., (cronge Bulley Reynolds, aged 72, 1st Inst., William Boyd, aged 83.

WANTED.

FARM PROPERTY in Middletown and Portsmouth.

HAVE SEVERAL APPLICATIONS. Send full particulars, price, etc., to

C. H. Wrightington,

If there ever was a specific for any one com-plaint, then Carter's Little Liver Plis are a specific for sick headache, and every woman should know this. Only one pill a dose, Try them.



CURE

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York, Small Pill Small Dose. Small Price.

This electric is on every box of the general Laxative Bromo-Quining Trans that name a unid to now day

MANAGER WANTED.

Trustworthy lady or gentleman to manage business in this county and adjoining territory for well and favorably known house of solid financial standing. E000 straight each salary and expenses paid each Monday by check direct from beadquarters. Expenses mosey advanced. Position permanent. Address Manager, sie Como Block, Chronge, Illinois.

TOWN CF MIDDLETOWN.

TOWN TAX

Poll Tax for 1904.

Assessors' Notice

MIDDLETOWN, R. 1., April 23, A. D. 1904.

THE UNDERISIONED, Assessors of Taxes in and for the Town of Middletown, in the State of R-ode Island, &c., duly elected thereto and sworn, hereby give notice, that for the purpose of assessing the town tax ordered at the annual Town meeting held in said Middletown, on the sixth day of April, A. D. 1904, and of assessing the politax for the current year A. D. 1904, as provided in Chapter 47 of the General Laws of this State, they will meet at the Fown Hall in said Middletown on

TUESDAY, the 24th day of May next, A. D. 1904,

of May next, A. D. 1904, on Wednesday, the twenty-fifth, and on Thursday, the twenty-fifth, and on Thursday, the twenty-fifth days of said month of May, and will be in session on each of said days, from ten o clock a. In, until four othook p. In, to make and complete the assession of the two taxes bereinbefore in the two taxes bereinbefore and the two taxes bereinbefore the two taxes on the resistion property of said. Town in the two taxes to taxe the two taxes and corporations liable to taxes the two taxes and control in the two taxes to taxes the two taxes and the two transitions of the two taxes and the two the two the two taxes and the two transitions and specifying the value of every percel of their real and personal estate, and to make oath to the twint of said account before the undersigned, assessors as account before the undersigned of the provided by law. Every male person above the are of twenty years, who pays no property tax, or property are less than one dollar, and who, if regulatered would be qualified to voe, is liable to the assessment of a poll tax of one dollar, or so much thereof as with the other taxes assessed against said person shall sanount to one dollar.

ISAAC LINCOLN SHERMAN,

ISAAC LINCOLN SHERMAN, STAPREN B. CONGDON, JAMES H. BARKER, JOHN H. SFOONER, JULIAN OVERTON PECKHAM, 4-205w

CITY OF NEWPORT.

NOTICE TO OWNERS

Keepers of Dogs. The last day for issuing licenses for dogs.

males at one dollar and fifteen cents, and fe males at five dollars and fifteen cents, is SATURDAY, April 30, 1904

During the month of May, one dollar additional will be charged, and beginning with June 1, 1905, every owner or keeper of a dog without a license will be liable to fine of ten dollar s forevery dog not licensed, Office open evenings.

BENJAMIN H. HICHARDS, 428

428

NOTICE.

"GARDINER'S NARRAGANSETT." A Genealogical Record of the Gardiners and other original settlers of Southern Rhode Island, to which is added a Brief History of the Aborigines, their origin and traditions; the Vynchand of the Northmen, some notes of interest to lovers of ancient things, results of rorty years of rescuete, original Illustrations. For full description send postal or letter to day. Agents wanted, Address J. WARREN GARDINER, Dunning, Nebruska. 42-3m



BOOTS & SHOES,

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YOU CONSULT

SPECIALISTS
IN OTHER
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MATTERS,
WIY NOT WHEN
YOU WISH TO
BITY OR SELL
COUNTRY
REAL ESTATE.

C. H. Wrightington, 94 BROADWAY, NEWPORT, R. I. WNERS-Send details of your farm

HOW TO OBTAIN

SUMMER BOARDERS

There is in New York City one daily newspaper which has made tremendous gains in popular favor during the past five years. Its net cash pald circulation isover 100,004 copies daily throughout every section of New York City (including Brooklym), larger than that of any other recognized resort medium. This newspaper's readers are among the wealthy, and well-to-do, intelligent people—those who can inford and do take extended vaentions in the country during the summer. It carries more resort advertising than any other morning newspaper, so the public inducating look to it for information as to where to go. An advertisement in its columns is, therefore, exceedingly valuable and sure to produce results. This paper is

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News Insi's Fit to Print."

"All the News that's Fit to Print."

Write the Classified Advertising Department for rate cards, sample copy and suggestions as to be best manner of running un advertisement."

48-8m

Hearts Courageous,

6Y H. E. RIVES

CECILIA,

By F. Marion Crawford, \$1.50 Cloth Edition for 50 cents. A Limited Number of each

---A180---War Maps of Japan and Corea.

> CARR'S, Daily News Building.

exative Bromo Quinine Cures a Cold in Une Day, Grip in 2 Plays

Russia Expects Another Attack by Japan Very Soon

CANNOT STOP A LANDING

Intends to Strike After Invaders Are Ashore-Port Arthur Will Be as Good as Besieged Should Japs Cross the Railroad .

Tokio, May 6 .- it is officially announced that a Japanese force begun landing on the Liao Tung peninsula resterday. The place where the landing is occuring and the number of men being landed is withheld.

St. Petersburg, May 6.-With Vice Admiral Togo hovering in the immediate vicinity of Port Arthur and transports loaded with troops lying at Pitsewo, northeast of that stronghold, Russia has braced herself for impending condicts with the foe, when she will again play a defensive role, this time, it is hoped, with better success and, therefore, with less sacrifice of life than in the engagements on the Yalu.

The war commission sat until 2 o'clock this morning, and at the close of the session it was announced that there was nothing to communicate to the public. It is known, however, that the czar has been informed of the presence of a Japanese fleet off the Liao Shan promontory and the appearance of transports at Pitsewo.

The fact that the two events oc-curred simultaneously may have significance. If a landing should take place at Pitsewo the experts anticipate that Togo's battleship squadron will bombard Port Arthur in order to prevent the excrison from sending reinforcements by railroad to the troops opposing the Japanese there. Neither the admiralty nor the war office believes that a disembarkation of the Japanese can be stopped, as the guns of the Jap anese cruisers could command the point of landing, but after the Japanese are ashore then the Russians will strike. What force they will be able to bring up to resist the invaders cannot be stated definitely, the strength of the army on the peninsula of Liao Tung having been kept a secret.

It is expected that the railroad will play an important part in the effort of the Russians to push the Japanese into the sea, as it will permit the rapid transportation of troops.

The general staff has not forgotten that Japanese ships were sighted May 3 off Kaiping and Siniuchen, on the west coast of the Line Tung peninsula, but these two points could be readily covered if necessary, from New Chwang.

An important advantage would ac-erne to the Japanese should they succeed in establishing themselves at Pitsewo. From there radiate roads connecting with the rallroad at Yang Ti, Tien, directly west to south with Sanchellpon and Kinchow stations on the railroad nearer to Port Arthur, north with Kaiping, and northeast through Takushan with Feng Wang

A landing at this moment would make if difficult for General Kuropatkin to concentrate a formidable force against General Kuroki, whose forward movement is not yet reported. Furthermore, once the Japanese are across the railroad Port Arthur will be as good as besieged.

A member of the general staff says that Kuropatkin is well aware of these considerations. Even if the Japanese should succeed in cutting the railroad Port Arthur is now ready to depend on its own resources.

Dispatches from Tokio telling of celebrations over the sealing of Port Arthur, it is stated, are premature, official advices establishing that the attempt of Vice Admiral Togo May 3 to seal the port failed.

ing of the fight on the Yalu is partially explained by the heavy mortality among the correspondents. Three of The Novosti's correspondents are missing and it is believed they were killed

"A POWDER MAGAZINE"

Constant Pressure on Pekin Government Necessary

St. Petersburg, May 6.-The effect of the disaster to Russian arms on the Valu upon the Chinese is watched with keen interest and considerable apprel ension. The Russian government appears to be satisfied with the situation for the moment and Paul Lessar, Russian minister at Pekin, is making daily reports to the foreign office.

The Pekin government, according to Russian reports, seems to be acting in perfect good faith and insists that it is intent upon preserving neutrality. It is turning a deaf car to the appeals of anti-Russian leaders, who want China to throw in her lot with Japan. Nevertheless, the Russian authorities regard China as a powder magazine. They realize the danger in the present situation and the necessity for constant pressure on the Pekin government.

The danger of an anti-foreign movement throughout the Chinese empire exists not only for Russia, but for all the powers, and Russia has, at least three times since the outbreak of the war, addressed the powers on the sub-ject. The answers received uniformly show a full appreciation of the need of exercising a restraining influence on Fekin and all the powers are co-op-trating to this end.

Hetel Employe Burned to Death Norton, Vt., May 6.—The charred body of May H. Pelletler, a kitchen maid, was found in the ruine of the Stetaon house, which, with two adjoining residences, was destroyed by fire last night. The other occupants of the hotel escaped. The fire is believed to have started in the hirrorm of the hotel.

ON THE DEFENSIVE THREE TO FOUR THOUSAND DEAD

Kuropatkin Sends His Official Report to the Czar.

A DISPLAY OF CANDOR

Fully Confirms Disastrous Nature of Rout of Russians on the Yalu--Japanese Bodies Lay In Heaps at River Fords Af er They Had Made Continual Bayonet Attacks -- Russians' Heavy Loss in Men and Horses Caused Sacrifice of Guns

St. Petersburg, May 4.—The emperor has received the following telegram from General Kuropatkin:

General Zassalitch's report on the fight of May I says that the battle was fought under the following circumstances:

The Twelfth and Twenty-second regiments and the Second and Third butteries of the Sixth brigade of artiller? were engaged in the battle, which began with heavy cannonading of our right flank by seige guns at Wiju and field batteries in the distance. After a full the fighting was resumed with extraordinary violence against the left flank of our main position at Turenchen and our position at Potietinsky. A fusiliade was also begun by small parties of Japanese across the Al river.

The situation of the defenders; position became increasingly difficult, especially at Potietiusky, which was bombarded on the front and on both flanks. Thirty Japanese guns were pitted against our battery at Potietinsky, which, after having slienced the enemy's mountain battery, directed its fire on the Japanese infantry and sustained few losses so long as it was not obliged to take up another position owing to the withdrawai of our infantry from the bank.

The Japanese under our fire made continual bayonet attacks on our troops. Japanese bodies lay in heaps at the river fords.

Simultaneously with the attack at Potietinsky an attack was being made on our left flank at Turenchen and the Russian trenckes had to be ahandoned under the Japanese enflading fire. Finally all of the supports were brought up into the firing line, but ow-ing to the great distance from our main reserves it was impossible for them to reach the advanced force in time and our men retired from the principal posiflon to another position in the rear of Tulenchen, followed by the concentrated fire of the Japanese, who could not make up their minds to descend from the crest they occupied and face the fire of our batteries and doulemetts. They dug fresh trenches and opened a heavy artillery fire on our new position and began to turn our left flank towards

Two battalions of the Eleventh regiment and the Third battery of the Third brigade of artillery belonging to the mada reserve were ordered to Lao Fun-Hon. They occupied a position with a double firing line, thus permitting our ndvanced line, which had suffered heavily, and our wounded to retire.

A buttulion of the Eleventh regiment, both tlanks of which were repentedly turned by the enemy, advanced with fixed bayonets, preceded by buglers to clear a passage. The Japanese, however, declined a hand-to-hand conflict and recoiled.

It was only by advancing on the Japanese with the bayonet that the Seventh regiment was able to retire. On the arrival of the battalion of the Tenth regiment all the troops were able to beat a retrent.

Twelfth regiments were very great, but they are not yet exactly known. In the Eleventh the killed included Colonel Laming and Lieutenaut Colonels Do-metti and Raievsky. The Twelfth lost nine company commanders killed or

The second and third batteries of the Sixth brigade, having lost the greater number of their men and horses, were compelled to abandon their guns after rendering them useless. For the same reason six guns of the third battery (?) of the Third brigade of artillery and eight poulemetts, which could not be brought away, were also disabled. The mountainous nature of the country made it impossible to save the guns by means of drag ropes.

Up to the present 800 wounded, including 14 officers, have been brought to the hospital at Feng Wang Cheng. Their eventual transportation elsewhere is fully assured. The transportation of the wounded by bired Chinese heavers to Fong Wang Cheng was very difficult. Two-wheeled carts and horses lent by the cavalry were also utilized for this purpose. Most of the wounded, however, arrived on foot, assisted by their comrades, and reached

Feng Wang Cheng within 24 hours. Lieutenant General Zassalitch declares that the troops retained their morale, notwithstanding the heavy losses, and are ready for fresh engage-

The Japanese losses were very heavy at the passage of the Al river, at their position at Turenchen and on the hill occupied by the two battalions of the Eleventh regiment. According to the statements of participants in the battle at least 3000 to 4000 were killed.

Tressurer Geggin Indicted

Manchester, N. H. May 6-An indictment in 10 counts was reported by the grand jury against John P. Goggin, former treasurer of the Nashua Trust company, for alleged embessioment of the fruds of the institution, false entries and false statements bank commissioners.

BLISS IS SLATED

Rumor Makes Him Chairman of Republican Committee

TO ARRANGE CAMPAIGN

Plans For a Strong Advisory Board on Which Ex-Secretary of War Root and Other Veterans Will Participate

New York, May 6 .- Cornellus N. Bliss, who had talks with President Roosevelt in Washington, has returned to New York. He does not say whether the reports that he is to be chairman of the Republican national committee are true or not, but politicians who heard what he said concluded that he is to arrange Roosevelt's campaign.

Two months ago the president called Mr. Bliss to Washington for a consuitation about the chairmanahip of the national committee, but at that time the health of Bliss was not so good as now, and he intimated that he would not accept the chairmanship, but since then he has been urged by friends of the president to accept, and it now seems likely he will. It has been represented to him that the work of the position will not be so heavy; as he can have an advisory or executive committee made up of the veteran campaigners of the party. It is said Elibu Root, Governor Murphy of New Jersey and others who have been spoken of in connection with the chairmanship are willing to serve on such committée.

It is reported that if Bliss becomes national chairman Elibu Root will take a conspicuous part in the management of the national campaign. He did not care to take the chairmanship, as he may be the Republican candidate for governor this year, but he is ready to do his share of the heavy work of the campaign.

DEBS FOR PRESIDENT

Socialists Claim to Be the Only

Really Democratic Party Chicago, May 6.-The national Socialist convention nominated Eugene V. Debs for President of the United States and Benjamin Hantord of New York for vice president. Neither candidate had any opposition.

After condemning the policies of the Democratic and Republican parties, the platform appeals to the American people for support on the ground that the Socialist party is the only political organization standing for the principles by which the liberty of the individual may become a fact; as the only political organization that is democratic and that has for its purpose the conversion of all society to the principles of true democracy. Capitalism and private ownership of the means of employment. it is declared, "grounds society in a economic slavery which renders intel-lectual and political tyranny in-

QUAY IS VERY WEAK

Pennsylvania Senator's Work In Congress Is Nearing the End

Washington, May 6. Senator Quay is at his home in this city and at present has no intention of leaving here. He is very weak and, while he occasionally drives about the city, he is accompanied invariably by his daughter or an attendant. In this connection it is regarded as significant that among the executive appointments announced yesterday was that of William F. Wright, to be consul general of the United States to Munich. Wright for many years has been Quay's secretary and confidential clerk. It is regarded as likely that this provision is made for Wright for the reason that Quay may feel that his work in congress is near-

ing an end. Fairbanks For Second Place

New York, May 6.—The World quotes Senator Platt as saying: "In Washington the feeling among the Republican leaders is that Senator Fairbanks is to be nominated for vice president. It is practically settled. The only man who has not agreed to it is Senator Fairbanks, but he will accept and make a strong candidate. He is a very re-luctant candidate; res, an unwilling aspirant, but he will yield to the pressure for his nomination."

iowa Democrats For Hearst

Des Moines, May 5.-W.R. Hearst carried the Iowa Democratic conven-tion by a majority of more than 150 Hearst resolutions were adopted, Hearst delegations from the contesting counties were seated and Hearst delegates were selected. The delegates were instructed to vote as a The convention was hoisterous and the orators, of whom there were many on both sides, were hissed, some of them being driven from the stage.

United Christian Platform

St. Louis, May 3.-The national committee and the delegates to the national convention of the United Christian party have adopted a platform entitled "In Jesus Name." It declares that the purpose of the Christian party is to work and stand for the fulfilment of God's law through direct legislation of the people governed by the golden rule, regardless of sex, creed or color,

Root's Boom Is Launched

Watertown, N. Y., May 6.—The Lin-coln league, the strongest Republican organization in northern New York with a membership of 1200, last night unanimously adopted resolutions favoring the nomination of Elihu Root as governor of the state. Bey Mysteriously Missing

Pawtecket, E. I., May 4,-Mystery enrounds the disappearance bome over a week ago of William J.
Mechan, 8 years old. The boy was lead
seen playing a the yard of a neighbor
with whom tile lad had been left for the

BROOKE IN CHARGE

Panama Caral Rou e Turned Over to Uni ed S ates

Panama, May 5, The United States. canal commission has taken formal possession of the canal route and of the property of the Panama Canal company. From now on the canal works will be under the direction of Lieutenant Brooke of the engineer corps of the United States army, who represented the canal commission at the reremony of the transfer

M. Renaudin, the representative of the Panama Canal company, called the principal employes of the company to his office and read them a cable dis patch from Paris, ordering him to deliver all the canal property to the United States government. Lieu-tenant Brooke read a telegraphic message from Secretary Taft, directing him to accept the property for the government of the United States. M. Renaudin then handed the keys of the buildings to Brooke, who hoisted the American flag over the administration building. A document attenting the delivery of the property, written in French, Spanish and English, was signed by Brooke and Renaudin.

Claims Illegal Salzure

Havana, May 5.—Captain Curry of the American schooner Irene has applied to United States Consul General Steinhart for redress because of the seizure of his vessel by the Cuban revenue cutter Arana on the charge of sponge fishing in Cuban waters, which Curry denies. Steinbart supports the captain's claim for \$1000 as compensation for the delay occasioned by the selzure and the loss incurred.

NEW ENGLAND BRIEFS

Josiah Crosby, second oldest mem-ber of the Penobscot county bar, dled at Dexter, Me., aged 87. For more than 60 years he had practiced law in Dexter. He had been president of the

state senate.
Richard Cahill, 25, committed suicide at Milford, Mass., by taking an ounce of laudanum. He was despondent.

Mrs. G. W. Coleman of Boston was elected president of the Woman's American Baptist Home Mission society at its annual meeting at Somer ville. Mass.

Henry E. Kiley, 11, was drowned by falling from a raft on which he was playing at a reservoir at Pawtucket,

William McArthur, 5 years old, living at Boston, while attempting to climb on an ice wagon near his home fell under the wheels and was instantly

Harry Clark, a freight conductor, fell from a car at Wakefield, Mass., his head being cut off by a car wheel.

Williams college trustees voted to appropriate \$25,000 for renovating and changing West college into a dormitory. Delegations from the cadet corps of 14 high schools in New England com-

peted in a prize drill at Boston. The prize went to Brockton. Former Mayor Henry P. Doe of Law-rence, Mass., died at his home in that eily after a lingering illness. For-mer Mayor Storrow died only n few

days ago. Trustum D. Dexter of Clinton, Mass., fell 35 feet from the roof of a house and was instantly killed. He was 68

years old and a large property owner.

The appraisers appointed to determine the value of the plant of the Augusta, Me., Water company have fixed the valuation at \$427,135.20.

Fire destroyed the large plant of the Pittsfield, Me., Electric Light and Power company, causing a loss of Levi Stockbridge, honorary professor

of agriculture of Amherst college, is dead, aged 84. He had been netling president of the institution.

The New England League of Veteran

Firemen voted to hold its annual muster at Fall River on Aug. 24. Representatives of the Benevolent and Fraternal Order of Engles from 13 New England cities met at Lowell,

Mass., and selected Springfield, Mass., as the city in which to hold the field day and parade on Aug. 22. Fire, believed to have been in

ceudiary, destroyed the house and barn of Thomas Southwick, a farmer, of Peahody, Mass. The loss is estimated at \$7000.

The Lawrence (Mass.) school board elected Bernard M. Sheridan to be superintendent of schools, to succeed leremiah Burke, elected a supervisor of the Boston schools

At the aunual meeting of the Women's Educational union ut Boston reports presented showed that the society had handled \$159,000 during the

Disaster Was Unavoidable

Washington, May 3.-That no further proceedings be taken is the recommendation of the court of inquiry appointed to investigate the explosion in the after turret of the Missouri on April 13. The court finds the explosion was due to a "dare back" caused by an inexplicable combination of oxygen with certain usually latent gases in smokeless powder. The officers and crew of the Missouri are warmly commended for the bravery they showed after its occurrence in rescuing the victims.

Irish Crimes Act Stands London, May 5,-- The house of com-

mons last night rejected a resolution in favor of the repeal of the Irish crimes Chief Secretary for Ireland Wyndham, in opposing the motion, said that the repeal of the crimes act could only do barm by reviving the angry passions now laid at rest. John Red-mond declared that Wyndham's statement would lead the Irish people they had the means, into open rebellion.

Banks Are Preferred Creditors

Chicago, May 4.—In the suit brought by the trustee of the George H. Phillips company to recover from the Bank of Montreal \$200,000 which the members of the firm had deposited shortly before the collapse of the corn corner in 1902, Judge Seaman took the case from the jury and announced a decision in favor of the bank. The court held that a bank was not in the same class as other creditors of a bankrupt.

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SPECIAL BARGAIN DAY this SATURDAY Ready to Wear

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MERCURY BUILDING, 提 號 源

HANDSOME LARGE HALL, well missed for Lodge purposes with sith we are three ante-rooms as may be desired

Published of the hunt, surveneeus, trein bit up, network bindeshe, cold hands and fine, pala is the back, had other forms of wankinds are editored by these's from Pills, made superially for the blood, novem and complexities by for the blood, novem and complexities.

CANE SEAT

Chairs Reseated. JOHN PENGELLAY,

> I ELM STREET, NEWPORT, R. I. For Rent.

Good rooms in the Muncus r Building atther faralehed or unfurnished. Possession six.

MERCURY OFFICE.

Den't dress your head at the expense of our fiet and hands,

STEAMBOATING IN THE BAY.

ale: Matery of the Early Elleric to Cocrate Steambool Lines in these Waters-Packete and Early Steamhouts - Sale net Lines-Incidents and Beceilestions-The March of Events.

(Foom Providence Builetin, April 26, 1877.)

(CONTINUED.) THE BALTIMORE BOATS

THE BALTIMORE BOATS.

The Providence, Norfolk and Raltimore Steamship line is owned by the Merchants and Miners Transportation Company. The stock is chiefly held in Boston and Baltimore. George J. Appold is President and Henry A. Whitney Vice President of the company. This company have had a line of boats running herease. Raston and pany. This company have had a time of boats running between Boston and Baltimore direct for twenty years. In 1673 they made Providence the terminus for a portion of their boats, and appointed Mr. E. H. Rockwell agent. The boats land at Ives' wharf, although the backing is some to be removed to The boats land at Ives' wharf, although the landing is soon to be removed to more commodious quarters at the Lonsdale wharf, and in spite of the hard times of the past three years, the line has done a prosperous business. During the past winter, the line has run three boats, the McClellan, Blackstone and Kennedy to Providence. Some weeks, however, have brought five steamers, instead of three, and the facilities for doing the work of the line bid fair to be increased the coming season. The boats leave Providence on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

LINES TO PHILADELPHIA.

LINES TO PHILADELPHIA.

In 1886, J. M. Huntington & Co. started a line of boats to Philadelphia. The Hunter, of 515 tons was the first boat. She was soon followed by the Chase, of 547 tons. In 1867, the Chase was sold and her place was taken by the Whiriwind. Still later, the Utility was added to the line. In 1871, the Utility was burned at her dock at India Point, but was rebuilt. In 1872, the Hunter and Whirlwind were sold to H. Winsor & Co., who have since maintained the line. Now two large propellers, the Tonswanda and Catharine Whiting, are employed. The boats sail Wednesdays and Saturdays from the wharf at the foot of South Main street. George A. Kelton is the present agent, and the line is doing a large business. About the first of May, the line will change its terminus to the wharf now occupied by the Bultimore boats.

The Clyde Iron line has its terminus at the foot of Brook street. The line was started with the Willmington in 1872. During moet of the intervening time two Clyde boats a week have piled between Providence and Philadelphia.

time two Clyde boats a week have piled between Providence and Philadelphia. At present, only one boat, the Norfolk, is on the Providence line. This has been the case for only a short time, and the regular two boats a week are likely soon to be running again. The agent of the line is Mr. Stephen D. Andrews. EXCURSIONS ON THE BAY.

It would be difficult to tell when cursions began to be popular on Narra-gansett Bay. Long before the first steamtoat troubled the waters, packets used to make excursion trips to Nayatt and to Newport and around Beaver Tail. On the 24th of June somewhere about 1800, there was an excursion of which tradition has preserved an account. It was St. John's day, and the Masons bethought themselves to have a picnic. Just about that time, David Grieve had invented a new kind of boat. It was a propeller, although not a steamhost. It might have been called an oxboat. Two screws were placed in the stern of a scow and a yoke of oxen traveling on a wheel, propelled the boat. In this unique craft, the Masons were invited to embark for Pawtuxet. They accepted the invitation and were soon speeding over the sparkling waters of the Bay. It was ebb tide and the beat washed negregated by

of the Bay. It was ebb tide and the boat worked marvelously well.
At last they landed and enjoyed the day. A little before sunset they re-embarked for home. Again it was ebb tide. The boat moved very slowly up the stream, and, at last, ceased to advance. In vain the patient oxen traveled faster and faster; in vain the disgusted inventor ran to and fro. The strength of the current was greater than two ox power could overcome and the boat was slowly but surely drifting down stream. The attempt to reach Providence was abandoned and the party only asked that they might reach the these than the property of the country But that been seemed to be denied them. At length in a moment of inspiration the Masons climbed upon the wheel and their efforts added to those of the oxen brought the bout safe to land. Then the Masonic pleasure party trudged through miles of sand back to Providence.

THE FIRST STEAMBOAT EXCURSION. When the Firefly came in 1817, about when the Firely came in 1817, about the first thing her owners did was to advertise a "cherry excursion" to Fall River. The fare was \$2.00, meals in-cluded. We are left in painful uncer-tainty as to whether the excursionists tainty as to whether the excursion as got any cherries, but the excursion, as a whole, appears to have been a success. The Firefly made a good many trips to different points in the Bay, and in that way earned more money than she did by her regular trips between Providence and Newport. Indeed, her fame as an excursion boat spread greatly abroad, and parties came from Worcester and Springfield and all the compary round about to ride in the wondertry round about to ride in the wouderful craft called a steamboat. One of these parties had quite an exciting experience. They were quite largely from Springfield, Mass., and took the boat for Newport. All went smoothly until the boat was within a few miles of Newport, when there was some accident to the machinery. The wheels stopped and the Firefly calmly drifted ashore. She struck in a good place and the terrified excursionists lost no line in getting ashore. Some of the purty try round about to ride in the wonderin getting ashore. Some of the party walked to Newpon, while others be-coming satisfied that the boat was not within a minute of going down, went back on board. Oxen were procured and the boat was towed and poled into

A DELIGHTFUL FISHING TRIP. In 1822 the Connecticut advertised a fishing excursion to Block Island. The fare was \$2 and passengers were requested to provide their own refreshments. Fishing tackle, it was announced, would be provided on board, and special accommodations would be afforded indies who wished to indulge in the delichtful sport? There is a afforded Indies who wished to indulge in the delightin sport." There is a dim tradition that but little fishing was done that day. Soon after the boat left Newport, one or two of the passengers who had been rapturously exclaiming, "How delightful!" were observed to steal unobtrusvely down stairs. This was the occasion of great glee among the other passengers, but presently two or three more began to look a little white, and they, too, went down stairs and leaned thoughtfully over the side of the boat.

the boat. During the next hour the number of pale faces rapidly increased. The ladies who had come to "enjoy the delightful sport" reposed promiscuously upon the floor in the ladies' cabin, while on deck strong men bowed themselves, and the

fishers presently evened because they were few. As he best started in basis back to Newport, it was a touching sight to see the codileb awim along by sight to see the counted awim along by the side of the bost, occasionally look-ing up with a smile at the sea-sick party, and then diving down a mile or two into the deep, in a tunuit of de-lirious gies. There were no more fish-ing excursions advertised that year. A steemer called the Pawticket was built at Powidages in 1895 the was

A steamer called the Pawtucket was built at Providence in 1825. She was owned by William Harris and Isaac Ellis; of North Providence, and was used somewhat as an excursion boat. The Chancellor Livingston was, to the last, a favorite excursion boat, and the Washington made a great many pleasant trips down the Bay. It was the fashicn, for a good many years, for the new boats, as they came on, to make a few excursion trips, in order to show off the new boats. The Franklin, President, Boston, Providence, Massachuoff the new boats. The Franklin, President, Boston, Providence, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Narragansett, Monegan, in fact, all the boats down to 1840, or thereatours, did more or less of this duty.

EXCURSIONS IN GENERAL.

The excursions themselves were very much like what they are now. The re-ports of them indicate that there was, proportionately, about the same num-her as now of elderly ladies who conher as now of elderly ladies who constantly expected an explosion; of young people who sought the uttermost parts of the boat and sat quite unnecessarily close together, considering the amount of room that there was to spare; of rampageous lads, who unceasingly rushed from one end of the boat to the other; and of quite people, who watched the rest and had a good deal of fun. Military organizations and secret societies made excursion trips from Providence a good many years before the Sunday Schools adopted the plan. The first Sunday School excursion on record

Sunday Schools adopted the plan. The first Sunday School excursion on record was made in July, 1838. In that year the Sunday School of the First Universalist Church made a steamboat excursion to Mount Hope. The Balloon made quite a number of excursion trips in 1841.

The next year, while the Dorr feeling ran high, a large party of Rhode Island

made quite a number of excutation trips in 1841.

The next year, while the Dorr feeling ran high, a large party of Rhode Islanders made an excursion down the Bay to some point over the Massachusetts line, where, the Boston Atlas said, "they talked over their grievances at a festival called a Clam Bake." Of one of these clam bakes, a German professor wrote: "The people assemble at the side of the river and feast upon a species of oyster called the clam, after which they grow noisy and clamor about their rights."

In 1843, Smith's Palace came into prominence. The Iolas advertised trips thither, the fare being for a gentleman alone 50 cents, and for a gentleman and lady 75 cents. A clambake, chowder and opportunities for fishing were the attractions, and the Palace was well patronized.

In 1844 excursionists went chiefly to

ronized.

In 1844, excursionists went chiefly to Newport, the Iolas advertising special rates to families and parties. The excursion business seems to have been very dail in 1845; but, in 1846, Smith's Palese heaveners were interested in 1845. Palace becomes prominent again. In 1847, the King Philip made a variety of excursions, one in particular to Warreu.

THE DISCOVERY OF ROCKY POINT. THE DISCOVERY OF ROCKY POINT.

In 1848, the Argo began running between Warren and Providence. She came here from Newark, N. J., and was owned by Capt. B. B. Barton, N. Drown and Capt. William Winelow. She was a short, wide boat, and so evidently safe that she soon drifted into the excursion business. During the summer of that year she took a small party from the Sunday School of Dr. Hall's church to Rocky Point. A few days later, the First Universalist Sunday School went thither in force.

They landed upon the rocks, just where the wharf is now. The grounds were owned by a Mr. Lyon, who allowed the 520 excursionists to wander about pretty much as they pleased. They carried away so good a report of Rocky Point that other parties went there, and in 1849 the Argo made regular trips thither. The fare was 25 cents.

there, and in 1849 the Argo made regular trips thither. The fare was 25 cents, Sunday Schools and societies were taken cheaper. Capt. Winslow, about this time, bought the place and greatly improved it; so that during 1850 and

1851 Rocky Point became very popular.
The discovery, as it were, of Rocky
Point in 1848, led to a search for other
attractive resorts. In 1849, Vue de PEau hegan to be advertised, and several resorts of lesser note were opened. The Massasoit, of the Rhode Island Steambart Company's fine, and the Canonieus made trips here and there and got people quite in the way of going.

THE SWAN AT PAWTUXET.

The Swan, a tiny craft commanded by Capt. Mills, ran in 1849 between Providence and Pawtuxet, touching at "intermediate landings." The Journal thus describes her first arrival at Paw-

Quite an excitement was occasioned in the ancient and quiet town of Pawin the ancient and quiet town of Pawtuxet by the appearance of a steamer, making directly for the wharf. As she turned around the neck and entered the pretty little cove which comes up to receive and welcome the waters of the Pawtuxet, half the mole population had assembled to witness the novel sight. The pilot met all the perils of this intricate navigation with unsurpassed seamanship, and made his way through the fleet of satiboats and fishing smarks, without the least collision or other accident, the captain ingeniously standing with one foot on each gun wale to keep the boat in trim, while the boys on the wharf were half-persuaded that one of the Cunarders had put in in distress, or out of clams. One of the passengers, who had not visited Pawtuxet since the days when the nunch bowl at "Aborn's Tavern" was filled nightly, was delighted to find bluisself once more in front of that venerable ediffice; but the hospitable uxer by the ampearance of a steamer.

find himself once more in front of that venerable edifice; but the hospitable sign no longer swung over the door, nor did there even remain any indications of that good cheer which formerly made that noted tavern a lavorite resort of the gentlemen of Providence. Finding an old companion of his youthful gayeties, he lamented with him over the degeneracy of the times until the Swan took her departure.

The Swan is a very prefix fittle boot.

The Swan is a very prefty fittle boat and her daily excursions down the Bay, and her daily excursions down the Bay, touching at Pawtuxet and all the landings intermediate, must be very popular. The excursions are as healthful as pleasant, and are worth a dozen prescriptions to one who feels the oppressive heat of the season, and fears the diseases incident to summer.

During 1849, the American Band made a great excursion to Newport.

made a great excursion to Newport. In 1851, the Canonicus was running to the fished, the Argo to Rocky Point, the Miantonomi to various places, and the Canonichet to Vue de Pkau, Warsick Neck and Naysti. The Bellevue House was opened at Pawtoxet, and there were plenty of excursions everywhere.

where, The Worcester carried a party on a two days' trip to New London; and afterwards carried parties to New Bedford for a dollar per person. On the 8d of September, it so happened that

the Canonicus and Woromer were both advertised to leave for New Bedford, but the former got the passengers by re-ducing the fare to fifty cents.

(TO BE CONTINUED.) Fluing Things.

"The cupboard doors need fixing," said the man of the house, "and Pli send a man to look after them. While the man is here he may as well thin the bedroom door where it binds and

the bedroom door where it binds and put a new catch on the little door under the sink. Have it all done up while he is here, mind."

The man of the house went away to his office, and about 11 o'clock a man rode up on a bicycle, carrying a small bag of tools in front. The man with the tools stopped at the front gate to say a few words to a man who was trimming a hedge just across the street. They found so many things to talk over that it was half an hour before he that it was half an hour before he thought of the work waiting for him in the house. At last he vent in and laid his tools down on the floor.

"You'd better begin with the cupboard door," said the woman of the

house. The man rattled his tools out of the

The man rattled his tools out of the bag.

"There," he said in a moment, "I can't do this job now without a three-sixteenths chisel. I've got to go and get mine. It's a good thing I brought my wheel; it saves time."

Bo the man went away after a three-sixteenths chisel. He returned at 230 and got the cupboard door off its hinges without trouble. Then a man who was unloading cost next door called to him and he went and sat down on the edge of the warou box and talked with edge of the wagon box and talked with the coal man about a friend of theirs who had gone to California for his

health.

While he described the symptoms the friend who had gone to California for his health the cat had got into the cupboard because of the door being off. So the wonian put the baby in its crib and propped the door up in its place. As she did so she observed how easily the hinger slinned into the grouper gut As she does she conserved now easily the hinges slipped into the grooves cut for them and wondered if she could not screw them ou. So she got into a chair and screwed the door in its place, and when the man from downtown came when the man from own own came back from his conference with the coal man it was working beautifully.

"You happened to hit that just right," the man said. "You should have been a machanic."

Having thus encouraged the woman, the man went to fix the bedroom door, which had to be pulled hard in order to get it shut because of the settling of the frame. He opened the door and lifted it from its hinges, then he drew his hand across his brow in a puzzled

way,
"There," he said, "I've got to go to the shop now and get my old plane.
The stiles of this door must be cut a trifle, and I can't do it with this new

So the man got on his wheel and rode So the man got on his wheel and rode away. The wind came in through the open doorway and made havoe with dainty things in the bedroom. So the woman of the house set the door up in place to shut off the draft. Then she saw what a small place it was that made the door bind, and went out to the shed and got an old buck saw and cut it off. When she lifted the door buck in place it worked splendidly and drew praise from the mechanic, who came back about 4 o'clock with his old came back about 4 o'clock with his old

plane.
"I'm glad that thing is out of the way," he said, "for now I can get that sink door fixed before dark. It is a

pretty ticklish job."
He got the sink door down, took off the catch, and then went to get a drink of water. As he was about to place the glass to his lips he remembered how many cases of typhold fever were as-cribed to the use of water, so he went over to a saloon which was in the next block but one to get a glass of beer. There he met a fellow toller who had besten him olde straight games of pe-dro on a former occasion when their time was being charged up to a house-holder who worked for \$2 a day, and he sat down with the fellow toller to decide who was really the better at the game. He played a little longer than he meant to, for when he got back to the sink door the woman of the house had it fixed, having called a neighbor

woman in to help.
"I'm glud we got done before dark,"
suid the mechanic, gathering up his
tools. "Shall I collect for this job toola. tiow?"

"For what job?" demanded the woman. "Why, you didn't do any thing."
"That's all right, "said the mechanic,
but I came up here to do the work and
could have done it in the time charged

"How much have you charged?"

"How much shave you charged, said the woman.
"Why said the mechanic, "I left the shop at at 9 o'clock this morning and it is now 6 o'clock. The bill is four-tiffy,—Chicago News.

Match Making.

A writer in Chambers' Journal de-A writer in Chambers John a declares that the first really efficient lucifer match must be put to the credit of John Walker, of Stockton-on-Tees, who in the year 1827 placed them on the market under the name of "congreves," in compliment to Sir William Congreties, the juventor of the warner of the property of the pro greves," in compliment to Sir William Congreve, the inventor of the war rocket. These matches were sold for a shilling a box, which contained, besides a few dozen of the matches, a little piece of folded andpaper, through which each splint of wood had to be drawn before it could be made to inflame. An original tin box, stamped with the royal arms and bearing the word "Congreves," is preserved as a curiosity in one of the London museums.

As in the case of all other industries.

word "conjectes," is preserved as a carnosity in one of the London museums. As in the case of all other industries, this one was initiated by hand labor alone. The splints of wood were no doubt originally dipped in the igniting composition one by one; but subsequently they were fied up in bundles and dipped en block, the workman giving each bundle a twist with his hands so that the end of each splint would be free to move to a certain extent and absorbs little more of the compound than it would if kept quite still. The next advance, was to fix the splints in a frame so that each was separated from its neighbor; and this frame, containing about 1,500 matches, would be brought down on a marile slab upon which the composition was spread. The tipped matches, still in their trame, would then be dried in air for a few hours, and afterward placed in a heated chainber to complete their desiccation. Manual labor is now almost wholly dispensed with in the manufacture of matches. The employment of yellow phosphorus for the charging of matches made the industry a very unhealthy one, and the work people, if not in the best of health, ran the tisk of contracting a ternible disease known as necrosis of the jawbone, the vulgar name for which was "phossy jaw." With improvements in manufacture this evil has now been eliminated.

Justice Bradley prepared two opinions for private too, giving the whole argument on both sides of the question. Some linking of this got out and a member of the commission thought that Justice Bradley was siding with the Democrats. Word was carried that night to Mr. Hewitt of this sileged standing of the commission and he considered the fight won, since the Republicans did not claim that the country returns showed a majority for the Hayes and Wheeler electors. For a few hours it was assumed by Democrats that Tilden would be the next President.

As this is the most vital point of the controversy it is well to give such testimony as is available on the subject.

COULD AN OPISION HAVE BEEN

COULD AN OPINION HAVE BEEN BOUGHT?

In his Life of Tilden, Mr. John Bige-low says that he called upon Mr. Til-den about this time and was informed by him that for two hundred thousand by him that for two hundred thousand dollars he could purchase the opinion of a member of the supreme court that the commission had the right to go behind the returns. Mr. Bigelow doubted this and Mr. Tilden said that the justice in question needed the money and must have it, but he had refused the offer.

WATTERSON'S VERSION.

This quotation from Mr. Bigelow's diary is controverted by Colonel Watterson to this extent: that he does not think that any money consideration was mentioned. The decision, he says, was offered to Mr. Tilden; but the con-sideration was not money but certain political and other considerations which were not accepted. He thinks that Mr. Bigelow had a lapse of memory.

BRADLEY'S VOTE.

On the following morning Mr. Jus-On the following morning Mr. Justice Bradley sided with the Republicaus and ever afterwards; for which he some time later gave in an open letter the explanation that he had written the two opinions for private use and had never decided in favor of the Democrate. The alleg-d witnesses to his change of mind, his Democratic colleagues, also denied any knowledge that Mr. Bradley had changed his opinion.

CHARGE EMBITTERED BRADLEY'S LIFE,

The charge against Justice Bradley undouttedly equbittered the last years of his life. No proof was ever offered of the charge, and all testimony was against it, but the story has survived until this day.

SENATOR HOAR'S STATEMENT. Benator Hoar, a few weeks ago, made for this article the following interesting statement on the subject: "I do not believe a more impartial,

"I do not believe a more impartial, incorruptible and upright judge ever sat than Mr. Justice Bradley. He was as little affected or infenced in any opinon by any political or other unworthy motive as would have been any great English judge who would have been called in to settle this question as an impartial referre, caring nothing for either party. Mr. Justice Bradley never announced to the electoral commission, so far as I how or believe, to any member

far as I know or believe, to any member of it an epinion in favor of the Demoor it, an apprece in layer of the Demo-cratic contention and, of course, never anneanced any change of opinion. Sen-ators Thurman and Bayard, two Dem-ocratic members (of the commission) had in debate in the senate, before the question arose, very strongly urged that question arose, very strongly urged that ander the constitution the two houses had no right to go behind the deci-sions of the tribunals appointed by the states to determine the result of the states to determine the result of the election of the presidential electors. A little while before, Judge Abbott (also a member of the commission) at a dinner given by the law club at the house of the late Justice Gray, had very vehemently denounced the same opinion in a discussion with Judge Benjamin F. Thomas, one of our ablest lawers. I heard this when I came home from Massachusetts. On my way back to Washington Senator Kernan, who had taken a place on the electoral commis-Washington Senstor Kernan, who had taken a place on the electoral commission when Mr. Thurman was ill, got into the cars and we talked all the way from New York to Washington - I told him this story (about Judge Abbott). He replied: "Mr, Hoar, you will never hear me say anything to the contrary of that." So of the eight Democratic members who sat on the commission -though there were but seven Democrates at any one time -four seven Democrats at any one time-four were of the opinion that the majority were right. I do not know how many able Damocrats have since expre and to me the same opinion, and have said that any other conclusion would have resulted, in all probability, in the overthrow of the republic. I am willing to rest my own vindication and the vindication of the electoral commission, it is should be necessary, with the Demogratic party alone.

with the Demogratic party alone.
This statement, which undoubtedly represents the existing sentiment of the country on the subject without regard to polities, is interesting, because at the time of the decision the nation was ranged in two nearly equal hostile, political camps, when there was little honor or integrity impulsed by one to the other. The passions of that time have passed away, and the decision of the commission has in law and in legislation been vindicated, but the fact must not be forgotten that at the time there were few who believed in the integrity of a political opponent and the charges of fraud and bribery lasted for years, and are not yet entirely dispelled.

—Joseph M. Rogers, in McClure's Nagazine. time of the decision the nation was

The Habit of Unhappiness.

Most unhappy people have become so by gradually forming a habit of unhappiness, complaining about the weather, finding fault with their food, with crowded care and with disagreeable companions or work. A habit of exaplaining, of criticising, of fault finding or grombling over trifles, a habit of looking for shadows, is a most unfortunate habit to contract, especially in early life, for after awhile the victim becomes a slave. All of the impulses become perverted until the tendency to pessimism, to cynicism, is ency to pessimism, to cynicism, is chronic.—Success.

A PECULIAR CHARM.

A Region Where Health and Pleasure In-

terlock.

There is an old charm in that famous resort the South Jersey court known as Atlantic City. At one time it was considered purely's health resort where invalids congregated to rouse their vigors in climate ever-temperate and always healthful. Gradushly, however, there came a change, and instead of the sickly inhabitating the famous city by the sickly inhabitating the famous city as well as city in the like of which is not found at any outling place on the Atlantic Season will be a trained as a six in the six of the famous city in the six of the

The Penalty of Woolth.

Three men in the Wall street dis-trict, New York, receive requests in the course of a year to back schemes the financing of which would break the Hank of Eugland-or bankrupt the government of the United States. They are John W. Gates, J. Pierpout Morgan and Edwin Hawley. Their proposals run through the whole gamut of human ingenuity, from a new method of ingenity, from a new method of acratching matches to the promotion of a South American ravolution or the prevention of earthquakes and other seismic disturbances. They peur in by letter and person from all quarters of the alone.

The globe.

These things are the penalty of spectacular wealth. They are some of the troubles that beset the man who makes his millions with a blare of trumpets and under the glare of time-

lights.

Mr. Gates has been hounded so by importunate persons that he hardly dates set foot in the street. He was importuned in restaurant after restau-

importuned in restaurant after restaurant, until in self-protection he had a dining-room fitted up in his office and there he now takes his luncheon. Mr. Morgan has been forced to adopt the same method.

One of the things that bothers Mr. Morgan most, although it cost him no money, is the camera with a fiend behind it. If there is one thing he hates more than all others it is being photographed, and he has become an adept in springing from the door of his office huilding into a coupe and banging the door behind him. It was he who was the recipient of the proposal that he the recipient of the proposal that he flueuce a scheme for making earth-quakes impossible. Just after the cruption of Mont Pelce a Frenchman wrote bim, most earnestly asking his help and assuring him there were millious and assuring him there were millions of dollars in the plan. Scarcely a day passes but some man writes to him of the uncartbing of a priceless painting, disfigured by time, but bearing beyond all doubt traces of the work of some dead master. Another class of men whose palms itch for some of the Morgan money are the book agents, not only the inoffensive ones who have editions de luxe to sell, but the ones who are preparing volumes of biographes of are preparing volumes of biographes of the moneyed men of the country in the moneyed men of the country in which the person approached may have his history written up at an many thousan'l dollars a page. There is also the bibliomaniac, who fastens himself upon Mr. Morgan to dispose of some ancient tome, colored in red by a monk and in yellow by Father Time.

A Bad Fit.

The Girl-What would you do, doctor, if you saw a man have a bad fit in The Doctor-Advice him to change

"Suite 16?" inquired the messenger boy, with a smile as he handed in the package.

"It's none of your affair how old I am!" snapped the newly accounted domestic as she stammed the door in his face.—Detroit Free Press,

Do your Children

|QUESTIONS?|

Of course they do. It is their way of learning and it is your duty to answer. You may need a dictionary to aid you. It won't answer every question, but there are thousands to which it will give you true, clear and definite answers, not about words only, but about things, the sun, machinery, men, places, stories and the like. Then, too, the children can find their own answers. Some of our greatest men have ascribed their power to study of the dictionary. Of course you want the best dictionary. The most critical prefer the New and Enlarged Edition of

WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY.

about it write us. G. & C. MERRIAM CO.,

JOHN WANAMAKER.

Broadway, 9th & 10th Sts., New York, July 24, 1899

Gentlemen:

Being associated for so many years with the above Firm and being closely confined brought on constipation. A package of your Tablets has cured me and I take great pleasure in recommending them to those who are affected in a similar way.

> Yours truly, C. W. Eastwood.

To the U. S. ARMY & NAVY TABLET Co., 17 East 14th St , N. Y. City.

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MICHAEL F. MURPHY

Contractor

BUILDER

OF MASON WORK,

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Filling, Draining and all kinds of Jobbing promptly attended to. Orders left at

Calendar Avenue,

the South and West. STEAMERS PLYMOUTH and PILORIA

Poli River Lies.

FOR NEW YORK,

in commission. A fine orchestra on each in commission. A size oreasers on each, LEAVE NEWPORT—Week days and sundays at bile p. m. Beturning from New York Steamers leave Pier 16, North River, foot or Warren Street, week days and Sundays, at 1938 p. m., due at Newport free a. m., leaving there at 345 a. m., for Fall River.
For tickets and staternoms apply at New York & Beston Despetch Express office, 272 Thamse street, J. I. Greene, Ticket Agent, C. C. GABINER, Agent, Newport, H. I., O. H. TAYLOR, General Pass'r Agent, N. Y.

Providence, Fall River & Newport Steamboat company.

> CHANGE OF TIME On and After May 8, LEAVE NEWPORT FOR

PROVIDENCE

Week days and Sundays at 8.05 a.m. Leave Providence for Newport, week days at 4 p. m., Sundays at 8 p. m. Excursion Tickets, 60 Cents.

Stop at Prudence Mondays and Saturdays; stop at Constitut Mondays only. Bupt. H. BUFFUM, Supt. Transportation. A. K. TILLINGHAST, Presiden.

Newport & Wickford

RAILROAD AND STEAMBOAT CO. THE WICKPORD ROUTE.

In effect Nov. 1. 1808. Subject to change without notice. Leave

*Datly except Sundays. BWashington Express due Harlem River fatton, New York, 155 s. m.; Philadelphia, 15 a. m.; Battimore, 8.46 s. m.; Washington, 45 A. m.

tion, Philadelphia, Battimore and Washington.
Following the 12.02 a. m. train is the through Federal Express (via Harlem River) leaving Washington at 5.35 p. m.; Battimore 6.55 p. m.; Philadelphia 8.55 p. m.; due not Wickford Junction 5.21 a. m.; Newport 7.00

a.m.
For Tickets and Drawing stoom chairs, etc.,
apply at Steamer General, Commercial wharf
A. D. MACLEOD, Agent, Newport.

New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

Time tables showing local and through rain service between all stations may be ob-tained at all ticket offices of this company.

ON and after Jan. 22, 1804, trains will leave Newbort, for Boston, South Bratton, week days, 6.64, 8.18, 8.00, 11.00 a. m., 1.00, 8.06, 5.00, 9.13 p. m. Return 6.42, 8.64, 1.054 a. m., 1.205, 2.54, 5.64, 5.64, 4.60, 8.55 p. m. MIDDLETOWN and FORTAMOUTH, 6.64, 9.00, 11.00 a. m., 1.00, 8.06, 5.00, 9.18 p. m. Bradford and Cokey's Lanz (Ing stop), 6.54, 8.00, 11.00 a. m., 1.00, 8.05, 5.00, b.6.18 p. m. Tiverton, Fall River and Taunton, 6.54, 8.13, 8.00, 1.00 a. m., 1.00, 8.06, 5.00, b.6.00, 6.13 p. m. MIDDLEBORO, KIR, 11.00 a. m., 8.06 p. m. Provincetown, 8.00 p. m., 1.00, 8.00, 8.00, 9.00 p. m., 1.00, 8.00, 8.00, 9.00 p. m., 1.00, 8.

11.00 S. D., FEVELLER, C., VINE A. D., 1.00, 8.06, 5.00, 9.18 p. m.
SUNDAYS, for BOSTON, 7.06, 11.00 s. m., 8.00, 5.00, 9.18 p. m.
SUNDAYS, for BOSTON, 7.06, 11.00 s. m., 2.00, 5.00, 0.12 p. m. RETURN 6.27, 8.54 n. m., 12.54, 4.28, p. m. FOP ROUDENCE, (vis Fall River and Warren), 7.06, 11.00 s. m., 3.00, 5.00, 8.13 p. m. FOR BRADFORD and CORFY'S LARK, 7.06, 11.00 s. m., 3.00, 5.00, 9.13 p. m. FOR MIGHIGHOUN, PORTSHOODING, 18 p. m. FOR MIGHIGHOUN, PORTSHOODING, 18 p. m. FOR MIGHIGHOUN, PORTSHOODING, 18 p. m. New Hedford, 10.06, 11.03 s. m., 5.00, 5.08, 8.18 p. m. New Hedford, 7.06, 11.03 s. m., 5.00, p. 118 p. m. New Hedford, 10.06, 11.03 s. m., 5.00, p. 118 p. m. New Hedford, 10.06, 11.03 s. m., 5.00, p. 118 p. m. DBradford only, A. C. KENDALL, Gen'l Pass, Agt. O. M. SHEPARD, Gen'l Sup'1.

Old Colony Street Railway Co.

"Newport & Fall River Division."

TIME TABLE In effect on and after Dec. 14, 1903, Subject to change without notice,

WEEK DAYS. LEAVE NEWFORT—7.15, 8.15, 9.15, 10.15, 11.15, 11.46 a. m. 12.16, 12.45, 1.16, 1.45, 2.16, 2.45, 3.16, 8.45, 4.16, 4.45, 5.15, 4.45, 6.15, 10.45, 7.16, 17.46, 17.46, 18.15, 19.15, 1010.15, 1011.15 p. m. Leave Fall River—46.89, 6.45, 7.45, 18.15, 8.45, 9.45, 10.45, 11.15, 11.45 a. m., 12.15, 12.45, 11.5, 1.46, 2.15, 2.45, 3.15, 3.46, 4.15, 4.45, 5.15, 5.45, 6.16, 6.45, 57.15, 7.45, 8.59, 8.55, 10.45, p. m.

8.16, 6.40, 97.15, 7.45, 8.45, 9.15, 0.10.45, p. m.

SATURDAYS.

LEAVE NEWPOINT—7.15, 8.16, 8.15, 10.15, 11.16, 11.16 a. m.; 12.15, 12.45, 1.16, 1.46, 2.15, 2.45, 8.16, 8.45, 6.15, 6.45, 6.15, 6.45, 7.15, 7.45, 8.16, 8.45, 8.15, 9.45, 10.15, 51.16 p. m.

LEAVE FALL RIVER—0.630, 6.45, 7.45, 8.46, 8.45, 10.45, 11.15, 11.45 a. m.; 12.15, 12.35, 1.15, 1.46, 1.15, 1.46, 1.15, 1.46, 1.15, 1.46, 1.15, 1.46, 1.15, 1.46, 1.15, 1.46, 1.15, 1.46, 1.15, 1.16, 1.46, 7.15, 7.45, 8.16, 8.46, 1.15, 1.45, 5.15, 6.16, 8.16, 6.46, 7.16, 7.45, 8.15, 8.46, 1.15, 1.46, 5.16, 1.16, 1.46, 7.16, 7.45, 8.15, 8.46, 1.16

NUNDAYS.

LEAYE NEWPORT—7.45, 8.15, 8.45, 9.15, 9.45, 10.15, 10.45, 11.15, 11.45, 2.15, 2.45, 11.5, 11.45, 2.15, 2.15, 5.45, 11.5, 6.45, 7.15, 7.45, 8.15, 8.45, b.9.16, 8.46, b.10.15, b.10.15, b.10.15

p. m. LEAVE FALL RIVER—7.45, 6.15, 8.45, 9.15, 8.45, 10.15, 10.45, 11.15, 11.45 a. no.: 12.15, 1.15, 1.16, 1.45, 2.15, 2.45, 3.15, 3.46, 4.15, 4.45, 5.16, 6.46, 6.15, 6.45, 7.15, 7.48, 3.16, 8.46, 9.15, 92.46, b10.15, b11.15 a To Portsmouth and return. b To Portsmouth only.

Price of Coke

From June 15, 1903.

Prepared, delivered, 36 bushels,

18 bushels, Common, delivered.

> 36 bushels, 18 bushels,

Price at works.

Prepared, IIc. a bashel, \$16 for IC6 bashel. Common, 9c. a burbel, 58 fer 100 Lushel

\$3.50

Orders left at the Gar Office, 181 Thames street, or at Gas Works will be filled promptly.

"She's a lovely girl, and so simple in her tastes. I told her that I hadn't much of an income yet, but that I hoped I could provide for every want." "And what did she may?" "Bhe said that would be all she could sak."— Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Prof. H. H. Rusby of the New York Botanical Gardens has made a study of the beverages obtained from vegetables, and an essay on the subject will appear in the next issue of the Journal of the Journal

Charden.
These drinks range from pure water to These drinks range from pure water to the most powerful stromulants and mercottes. Professor Rusby says that water which is freest from odor or taste, or from any other property than supplying the demand of the system for this liquid, is the most perfect beverage. The slightest possible medification of the simple beverage is that to which some pleasant taste or odor has been function. A little greater modification is

parted. A little greater modification is that to which is added gum, which, by coating the fauces, decreases the amount of avaporation and consequent thrist. Examples of the latter are oatmeal wa-ter and water to which has been added crusted assessment theyes.

ter and water to which has been added crushed sassafras leaves.

A further step is the addition of car-bonic acid gas, which deadens the nerve sudings, whose sensations of thirst distress one. A much longer step is to add alcohol, which deadens the nerve centres and causes a greater or less degree of insensibility to thirst.

The attrooper forms of alchid, san-

less degree of insensibility to thirst.

'The stronger forms of alchol, sontaining comparatively little water,"
Profler Rusby says, "are not beverages at all, but sense paralyzing or stupefying drugs."

Now, as to the vegetable sources of these beverages, Dr. Rusby says that dwellers in portions of the globe where water is scarce usually know of some plant which accumulates supplies of water, which may be piffered from the plant. The value of the coccanut in thus secreting liquid, cool when all else about it is disagreeably warm, is well known. Related palm fruits also secrete water, and, Dr. Rusby says of them:

them:
I have stood on the tidal flats of Venezuela, with no fresh water supply with-in many miles, and filled a calabach with potable water from paim fruits as

large as goose eggs.

"On the upper Maderia, where the great sandy plalu provided no streams or springs within easy reach, the holiow stems of the bamboos could furnish enough water to bathe in without in-

enough water to bathe in without involving an excessive amount of labor in the collection.

"At another point water is obtained by cutting the stem of a tail-climbing bignoniaceous vine, when an abundance of palatable water dripped from the severed stem. The traveller's palm secretes water in abundance in the immense leaves, and the Indians of the Southwestern deserts of the United States and in Mexico secure water from various cact." various cacti."

Fruits are the source of very many beyerages. Oranges and watermelous are included among such as are sought by man and animal slike more for their thirst-quenching qualities than as edi-

man and animal alike more for their thirst-quenching qualities than as edib'b'e products.

The caju is a fruit almost entirely composed of sweet, acidulous liquid, with the smallest amount of tissue that can contain the juice. The unfermented juice of apples and grapes is of the same character, and practically the same is water flavored with fruit juices, like lemon juice. Dr. Rusby adds:

"Our forefathers used cranberries, barberries, sumae fruits and eleaginous fruits for this purpoe."

He adds that these strongly acid beverages alleviate the reusation of thirst and excessive heat more than a corresponding quantity of water, and obtroduce a distinctively new element of beverage, while still another element is introduced when fruit juices containing sugar are allowed to ferment and form a sparkling wine, like champague or cider.

Carbon dioxide gas results in the pro-

or cider.
Carbon dioxide gus results in the process and deadeds the ends of the thirst cess and deadeds the ends of the thirst nerves, while the contained water quenches thirst. Thus a much smaller quantity of the liquid satisfies the littrat then of pure water. Many persons object to the small amount of alcohol which results from the vinous fermentation, so they artifically carbonate such fruit juices and flavored waters. If the fermented juices themselves are used, the mildest kind of alcoholic beverages, the sparkling class, result. A

are used, the mildest kind of alcoholic beverages, the sparkling class, result. A great variety of substances are thus utilized. When seeds or grains are used the product comes under the general head of beers or malt liquor. If fruit or plant juice are used, the products are ciders or wines.

Where plant juices instead of fruit juices are used the product is the same but in this case the source of alcohol is cance sugar, in the former glucose. The best known of all is the fermented juice of the sugar-cane, but perhaps the

juice of the sugar-cane, but perhaps the most famous is the pulque made by fermenting the juice collected from a cavity made by cutting out the bud of the century plant when ready to flower. Many hundred pounds of liquid may be obtained from a thore, area, plant. be obtained from a single large plant, so treated, within a few weeks.

Of alcohol Dr. Rusby says: "The effect of alcohol is almost purely a depressing one, although it is commonly called a stimulant. The distinction is, however in most cases." however, in most cases, rather theoretical than practical."

In rum, whiskey, mescal, arrack, etc., the alcohol ranges from thirty to fifty per cent., or more, and Dr. Rusky remarks: "We here see a steady departure from the true character of the bev-

ture from the true character of the beverage, and an approach toward that of poleonous drugs."

He adds that "the alcohol habitue soon craves a positive effect in the production of pleasurable states, and this introduces an entirely new group of nervines, miscalled beverages, in which caffeine is the most commonly occuring and important element. These drugs, with their intense action upon the heart and upon the brain cells, are the heart and upon the brain cells, are far more injurious, and even deadly, than alcohol.

"This statement does not, of course, apply to the use of the weaker infusions of tea or coffee taken as true beverage, for the sake of the contained water, and with the drug percentage so slight as not to produce more than a mild exhibitation. It does apply to the habitual use of strong teas and cor-fees

fees,
"Caffeine does not destroy cerebral

"Caffeine does not destroy cerebral equilibrium, like alcohol, and is, therefore, not really a narcotic. It improves and increases mental vigor, though the exhaustion is correspondingly greater, and increased rest and recreation are called for after the labor is past."

Professor Rusby has nothing but contempt for the various cereal substitutes for coffee, and says of them that "they contain no element of harm and little good and it can only he a perverted taste that prefers them to pure water."

ilis Trade.

Mahogany A1 (at the back door)-Have you anything to do in my line

today, madam?

Mistress—Wint's your trade?

Mahogany A1—Dentiet, madem. I can put a good set of teeth in a mines pie for you free of charge.—Star of diope.

The Manging of Pictures

In hanging pictures these must be a scheme to which the general tone of the pictures should conform.

A dark carbon must not hang close to an etching drawn in delicate lines and bordered by a broad white mat.

If water-colors with their noft tinus show oil paintings with their bolder tones, the former will be faded, the latter coarsened, by the proximity.

Etchings, photographs, drawings, azure engravings, water-colors, pastels, may be assembled on friendly terms.

Even then, however, there must be judgment exercised in the way they are placed.

Dark, heavily shaded pictures should

to always hang in the strongest light, but should in some cases seek a sheltered position, away from the glare of the windows.

Near the light belong the pictures in fainter tints, the subdued water-colors, the line engravings, whose best points need illumination.

This order may sometimes be reversed when the corner faithest from the window shows a decided need of brightening by light pictures, but always the gradation of tints should be borne in mind.

In a well-planned room the darkest In a west-planned room the darkest color is found in the earpet, and melts from that through the shades of cur-tains and furniture to the lightest nuance in the wall; similarly the lower pictures should be more somore in bue than the upper, and should lead the eye unconsciously from the deepest hus

eye unconsciously from the deep-set fine to the highest light.

A dark corner may be brightened by a brilliant water-color or pastel, per-haps, but its position must be studied, for if the general tone of a room is low, it is risky to accentuate it at too | many

points by spots of color.

When a proup of photographs or etchings of outdoor scenes is broken by a full length picture piece, the effect is inartistic in the extreme.

Oil paintings rarely mingle well with other sorts of pictures, save occasional

other sorts of pictures, save occasional engravings.

One or two oils of high merit may have a reserved corner in the drawing-room, removed from comparison with pictures of other classes. Unless the paintings are remarkable in their excellence they should have a more retired position in the library or dimingroom, which is the retreat for family portraits, which are distinctly out of place in the drawing-room or receptionplace in the drawing-room or reception-

No counsel concerning the hauging of pictures would complete without a word regarding the wall on which they are to appear. The general subject of wall haugings is too large to be dwelt upon now at any length, and can thus be treated chiefly in its relation to the pictures that are to go upon it.

It goes without saying that a cartridge or flock paper of a solid color is the best back-ground for pictures of any kind, and that even the slightest flyure in a wall paper is a distraction to the eye.

It is especially harmful to the effect of pictures of an inconspicuous order.

It is especially harmful to the effect of pictures of an inconspicuous order and framed simply in wood, or a narrow setting of any kind.

Oil paintings in heavy gilded frames or large, broadly framed engravings show to better advantage upon a figured wall paper than any other kind of picture, but it is safe for the person who observed as figured wall begins to make

picture, but it is safe for the person who chooses a figured wall hanging to make up her mind to depend upon that for ornament and put most of her pictures in some other part of the house.

It is safe to advise soft clive greens and browns or certain subducet shades of terra cotta for well lighted apartments, and clear buff or old rose or even old blue for darker rooms, although the last is a shade to be handled with caution. with caution.

A brilliant red is often a danger sig-A brilliant red is often a danger sig-nal and must be approached with care. It should rarely be selected for a living room, unless much of the wall space is covered by bookcases and cabinets or broken by doors and windows.

For restfulness there is no tue like a

broken by doors and windows.

For restfalness there is no hue like a deep green in workroom or sitting-room and probably no other thit brings out to greater advantage the good points of pictures of any kind.

The happy aspect of both pictures and walls depends to a large extent on the framing of the former.

The solid gilt frame that was ouce thought the only one for any and every work of art has been susperceded in most cases by the natural wood.

The choice of this and of the mat is almost as important as the first selection of the picture itself.

Some cleverly artistic women take their pictures to a wall-paper dealer, select from his stock of flock or cartings papers the tint they wish, buy a roll of it, and from this they have their framenaker cut a mat of the required size and length.

Such mats, mounted with a frame

Such mats, mounted with a frame chosen to suit, are charming.—Ex-

"The nerve of newspaper men fre-"The nerve of newspaper men frequently keeps them from serious trouble, as well as getting them into it," remarked Representative Livingston of Georgia while talking to a group of friends in the cloak room. "As a whole they are generally a pretty clever lot and prepared for any emergency, and I suppose that they make about as few mistakes as the average run of men. I shall never forget an incident which happened several years ago in Atlanta, and I laugh now every time I think of it. A dashing young womau came of it. A dashing young woman came to Atlanta and engaged the swellest suite of rooms at the Kimball, and she

or it. A dashing young woman came to Atlanta and engaged the swellest suite of rooms at the Kimball, and she sportedidiamonds as large as walnuts and droves four-in-hand. It was given out that the young beauty was Miss Bo-and-So, the cattle queen of the west, and that she had money enough to burn up a stock yard of wet cows.

"Ed Bruffey of the Constitution had an idea that the woman was a fake, and he soon had the wires hot with messages making inquiries about her, the result being that he got a corking good story to the effect that the woman was the rankest kind of humbug. Bruff printed the story next morning and it caused a genuine sensation, but the woman never lost her grip, driving out that afternoon with her four-in-hand. Late that night Bruff was in the lobby of the Kimball talking to 'Ed' Calloway, the night clerk, when the 'cattle queen' swished down the steps and, walking up to Bruff, asked if he was responsible for the story in the Constitution.

"I have the honor,' was the reply." Then, sir, I am going to kill you, almost yelled the woman as she drew a gun from the folds of her dress.

"This didn't alarm the newspaper man in the least, but, lifting his hat, he quietly remarked:

"Firs away, madam; I had rather be killed by a pretty woman any day than to die a natural death." "Bruff won out, for a the woman laughed and retreated up stairs."—Washington Times.

Don't buy foolishly than blame your limited income for your shoody appearance.

Don't buy foolishly then blame your limited acome for your shoddy appearages,

Bandow is a bachelor of certain years and fixed babits. It takes an earthquake to move him from his own bed

and fixed babits. It takes an earthquake to move him from his own bed
and board. He considers he me parties
a clever invention of the devil and little visits over Bunday a premature purgatory.

For a year he steadily, though with
growing embarrassment, resisted Bynner's elephantine entreaties to come out
to his suburban home to see his wife
and babies. Heastow shudderingly retinsed up last, to Friday. Then he met
Bynner at luncheon, listened to the old
plea and in a moment of temporary loss
of the instruct of self-defense, yielded.
Resourceful invention also failed him
and he could think up no convincing
lie whereby he might crawl out of it.
Therefore he met Bynner at 6 o'clock
last Saturday at the railroad station.

"Of course," began Bynner as soon as
they were seated in the frain, "you city
people kick about the question of transportation, but there's nothing like the
country. You'll enjoy that, Barstow, as
much as you'll enjoy the babies. Three
of them, and busters, every one. We
would live in the country for them even
if we didn't live there for our own
pleasure. We believe in living with our
children and for our children. No shutup nursery existence for them—they
mingte right in with every hour of
bone life.

Barstow felt a chill go down his
spine. He had forgotten that Bynner

bome life.

Barstow felt a chill go down his spine. He had forgotten that Bynner was a faither of the new type, a child with his children. He looked miserably out of the window and meditated a flying land.

out of the window and meditated a flying leap from the rapid train to save his
life. But he came to the conclusion
that he was a miserable coward as well
as a miserable shorer and, was merely
doing penance for his sins.

Mrs. Bynner and the children were
ready to receive him: Barstow early
discovered that the far-famed theory
of children's instinctive detection of
likes and dislikes was nothing but a
fable, for they promptly swarmed upon
him and Bynner was delighted.

"Oh, they're not shy," he said with

table, for they promptly swarmed upon him and Bynner was delighted.

"Oh, they're not shy," he said with an azinthe complacency. "You'll have to submit to a lot of that, Barstow, but it's good for you."

At dinner Barstow cringingly faced two bibbed infauts whose round eyes fastened themselves relentiessly upon him, The youngest scion of the house waved a milky spoon alongside and sprinkled Barstow from time to time with small showers of approved food for infauts. Berstow are his soup without raising his eyes to the other side of the table, but in response to a question from Bynner he began at last to tell a tale of one Thompson, erstwhile classmate and now commanding officer somewhere in the Philippines. Two sentences had he spoken when Mrs. Bynner broke in.

"I didn't catch, that Mr. Barstow."

Bynner broke in.

"I didn't catch that, Mr. Barstow.
Helen had some trouble with her bread and butter. No, Raiph, you must wait for jam. What is it?"

"His promotion was unexpected," said Barstow slowly and distinctly, "and when it came—"

"His promotion was unexpected," said Barstow slowly and distinctly, "and when it came—"
"Put the leg of lamb there, Mary," broke in Mrs. Bynner. "Never mind the flowers. No, baby mustn't touch them. Go on, Mr. Barstow,"
"And when it came he didn't know—that is, he hated to leave his—"
Byuner suddenly laid down his carving knife and roared with laughter.
"Did you hear the baby?" he demanded between guffaws. "Wants the neck of a leg of lamb. That's worth telling to the fellows at the office."

Three times did the carving knife go down before Barstow, thred and hungry and homesick, was served to a pale, lukewarm slice of meat. His story was never flushed. Every one had forgotten it and Barstow was grateful for the insult.

ten il and caratow was accessing on the broke away Sunday evening on the plea of a sick friend—with a sick child.—It was only the last lie which

child.—It was only the last he which saved him.

"Of course, if the baby wants you, you must go," cooed Mrs. Bynner.

He looked at himself ou his return trip, his enswhile immaculate clothing smeared with fluger marks and he a wreck of his former self, with no memory of two consecutive sentences spoken without interruption and with a great sympathy for a certain monarch sympathy for a certain monarch sympathy for a certain monarch scorned and detested through centuries. Barstow was sure that, given Herod's power, he would now be capable of Herod's deed and to himself at least would be justified. But Barstow is a bachelor.—Chicago News.

Street Car Detectives.

A good deal is said from time to time about the employment by the street railroad companies of detectives, who, carefully avoiding recognition, ride about town on the cars and ascer-tain for the benefit of their employers whether or not conductors collect all fares that are due and account for all are due and account for that are collected. Just now it is said there is considerable resentment in Brooklyn among the men, who understand that they are being watched more closely than usual, and are particularly annoyed by the suspicion that women "spotters" are taking notes of their doings. But they really have no cause to complain. The force is constantly changing, and the managers, who cannot possibly know them all like brothers, are justified in taking the necessary steps to determine the trust worthiness. Moreover, an honest conductor, if he takes a reasonable view of the matter, must derive a quiet satisfaction from the knowledge that so far as he is concerned the company is losthat are collected. Just now it is said as he is concerned the company is los-ing money by keeping him under sur-veillance. As for the sples themselves there are pleasanter occupations in the world than theirs, but they supply a legitimate demand both in peace and war.

war.

We sometimes wonder if the street railroad companies ever employ detectives to observe other details of their business besides the collection of fares. The managers say that they are always ready to investigate the complaints of the passengers, but if they are in the habit of causing complaints to be brought directly to them by persons hired by them for the purpose, they have not chosen to acquaint the public with the fact. Indeed, they commonly express so much surprise and are so incredulous when some occurences of a sort painfully familiar to all their patrons is called to their attention that it is safe to assume they have not adopted a system for obtaining official information as to the conduct of their employes. And yet it might be thought they would want to know from their own witnesses, not only whether We sometimes wonder if the street their own witnesses, not only whether their employes are honest, but how careful they are to obey the rules and protect the rights of the public.—New prosect the rig York Tribuue.

The Owner—See here! That trunk never did you any harm did it?
The Porter—Any harm? Of course That trunk

The Owner-Well then, don't treat it as if it did!--Brooklyn Life,

Women's Dep't.

Property In Children.

BY CHARLOTTE PERKINS GILMAN.

Most people feel that they "own" their children.

In very ancient times they did, and could sell or kill them if they shose. Parental rights have been steadily abridged, child rights are gaining ground, yel in the eyes of the average tome-bound woman her child is still her own, and she can cheer it, feed it, train it, as she sees fit. The State does interfere to check extreme cruelty, absolute neglect to prevent child labor and to compel education; but in all ordinary

interier to check extreme cruelty, absolute neglect, to prevent child labor and to compel education; but in all ordinary limits the idea of any authority outside the family does not cross the mother's mind. The father usually has power of ultimate decision, but if he agree with her they may do what they will with the child.

What is needed here is not arbitrary interference from outside, but a change in the parents standard of judgment.

Take the one point of dressing children. Most mothers houselfly feel that they have a right to put on the child whatever seems to them proper and beautiful, and never dream that the child has a right—a distinct right of his or her own to be dressed in accordance with the needs of childhood. The suffering inflicted on little children by their mother's vanity is about as unjustifiable an abuse of power as the world can show. world can show.

Where the child is taught to enjoy

world can show.

Where the child is taught to enjoy that vanity, to take pride in elaborate clothing at a period when such a sentiment is revoltingly unnatural, the effect is worse. Here we have the soul, the character ruthlessly degraded during the most impressionable years.

When women find normal expression in legitimate social activity, they will not seek it through personal decoration to such ridiculous extent, still less will they seek to gratify themselves at the expense of a child's comfort, beauth and right endowments.

We should get the general view-point—consider children as a class—an immense and predominantly important class of human beings, whose best service meeds our best wisdom, our collective wisdom, and cannot be trusted to the unrestricted whims of personal ownership. owuership.

A Woman City Treasurer.

Miss Florence G. Hill is acting as city treasurer pro tein. of Hawerhill, Mass., at the regular pay of city treasurer. The treasurer stole \$45,000 of the city's money. "In the same room," a citizen of Hawerhill writes, "there was a very competent lady assistant who had been there twenty-live years. The question came up, why not make her city treasurer? Someone said it was 'too much money for a woman to earn \$3000; besides there were voters who wanted it." A local paper says that at present-Miss Hill is "the only woman city treasurer in the United States." This is a mistake. There are a number of is a mistake. There are a number of women holding this office in Colorado and other equal suffrage States. Out West this seems to be a favorite position in which to place women, perhaps because they are thought to be less likely than man to the flesh the Constitution. than men to take flight to Canada with the contents of the treasury. Miss Hill's parents were suffragate. Mr. E. P. Hill, a journalist, did much to aid the cause. We are glad that Miss Hill is doing the work and draw-like the part of air transverse to the cause. ing the pay of city treasurer pro tenn, and we wish she were eligible to hold the office in her own right.

Argument for Woman Suffrage.

The only plausible argument I have ever heard against the extension of the suffrage to women is that it would insmirage to women is that it would increase the ignorant vote, as well as add to the intelligent vote. Yet the best way to eliminate ignorance in political seponsibility. Many women who to-day take little interest in municipal and national government would at once interest themselves in public affairs and would give more time to the study of important questions which concern the welfare of the community and fewer functions. hours to gossip, frills and bridge

whist.

Besides the ignorant vote is not such a menace to good government to our country as is the rich, corrupt vote.

Many intelligent voters block all oreasures for reform and give large sums of money for bribery and corruption be-cause of sellish, sordid personal inter-

Many of our so-called ignorant women are sufficiently intelligent to vote for their own interests, and the interests of the mother of a family are not always identical with the interests of the father. For instance, many poor, ignorant number which be detected to believe the contraction. ignorant women would be glad to help

ignorant women would be glad to help abolish the large number of salcons where such a large percentage of their husbands' and sons' wages go.
Former Governor Adams, of Clorado, who recently traveled to Washington in order to give his valuable testimony in behalf of woman suffrage said in the address he gave at the National Suffrage Convention that during the ten years in which women had exercised years in which women had exercised the privilege of the ballot in his State ther vote had been overwhelmingly on the side of good government. The wo-man's vote is known to be a conscien-tione vote. The deprayed women took no interest in the elections and had to be defined to the state of the side of the side of the defined to the side of the be driven to the polls by the police.

—Maude Nathan President Consumers'
League. New York Herald.

Disfranchisement Implies Inferiority.

Restriction of suffrage implies inferi-rity on the part of the class denied the ority on the part of the class denied the right. All professed reasons against wo right. All professed reasous against woman suffrage are merely allegations of inferiorty whatever the pretence may be. I do not believe all women hopelessly inferior to all men. I believe in woman suffrage. The right of an intelligent and self-respecting woman to vote should not depend upon the lack of intelligence and self-respect of the woman who is contented with the legal status which is a constant insult and which brings in its train a long series of handcaps. Taken mentally, morally or industrially, a disfranchize i woman is not a fit mother of a voter, for she cannot wisely teach that of which she knows nothing.—Edward H. Woston.

Quite So!

A dog that runs under a carriage is called a carriage dog, to it not?"
"Certainly."

"Well, what would you call a dog that runs under an automobile?" "Why, a dead dog!"—The Automo-bile Magazine.

The Brighton (England) Aquarium has forty-one tanks and is 715 test long by 100 feet wide. It is the largest in the world.

CASTORIA

in use for over 30, years, has borne the signature of dath little. Allow no one to deceive you in this.

All Counterfelts, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children-Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Scothing Syrups. It is Picasant, It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Foverishness. It cures Diarrhoes and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of Chat H. Hetchers.

The Kind You Have Always Bought In Use For Over 30 Years.

Per Over Staty Years

MER. WINSLOW'S SOUTHING SYRUF has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething. If disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Southing Myrup" for Children Teething. If will relieve the poor little sureer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistuke about it. It curse Distribus, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, curse Wind Colle, sochens the Gunns, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole state of the Colle, sochens the Gunns, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole state of the Colle, sochens the Gunns, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole such that the proceeding pleasant to the faste and best fremale physicians and unness in as und best fremale physicians and unness in the United Sistes. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Besure and ask for "Mins. Winslow's Soothing Syrup."

Don't dress to startle people's eyes, but satisfy them.

To get relief from indigesties, billousness, constitution or torpid liver without disturbing the stomach or purging the bowels, take a few doses of Carter's Little Liver Pills, they will please you.

Don't look a frump because you cannol look especially smart. If there ever was a specific for any one com-plaint, then Carter's Little Liver Pills are a specific for side headache, and every woman should know this. Only one pill a dose, Try them.

Don't dress your head at the expense of your feet and hands.

Palpitation of the heart, nervousness, tremblings, nervous headache, cold hunds and feet, pain in the back, and other forms of weakness are relieved by Carter's fron Pills, undle especially for the blood, nerves and complexion. The stimplest and best regulator of the disordered Liver Int the world, are Larter Little Liver Pills. They give prompt relief in Site Headache, Dixthess, Nauson, Ac.; prevent and cure Constipation and Piles; remove Sallowness and Pilmples from the Complexion and remained and gentle in their operation of the bowels. Carter's Little Liver Pills are small land an easy to take us sugar. One pill a dose. Price 25 cents.

Bears the Bignature Charff Flitching

The Bewildered Barber.

A barber put the following sign over the door of his shop: "What do you think I will give you a shave and a glass of soda-water for a dime?" The men of the neighborhood at one sathered to his about the

The men of the neighborhood at once gathered to his shop. They read the sign thus: "What do you think? I will give you a shave and a glass of sodawater for a dinue?" So they first were shaved, and when this operation had been performed they asked for the sodawater, holding out a dime.

"What!" exclaimed the barber. "Do you think I will pick you a shave and

you think I will give you a shave and a glass of soda-water for a dime. Fifteen cents, please,"
None of them waited for the sodawater. — Woman's Home Company

iou.

Experience.

"What is your idea of experience?"

asked the very young man.
"Experience," replied the sage from
Sageville, "is the result of wanting
everything you can't get and getting
everything you don't want."—Chicago
News.

Ernie-Poor Mr. Bluffer. He tried to make us believe he was a great tourist, but tripped himself dreadful-

Eva—In what way?
Ernie-He said he went automobiling in Venice.—Chicago News.

Bears the
Bignature Charff Flitchers

Stops the Cough and works off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo Quinine Tableis cure a cold In one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents

"Life in the Northwest."

If you have any idea of changing your location GO INTO THE NORTH. WEST where life is worth living.

It is the coming empire of this country. Climate and elevation are found in great variety, and land will never be as low priced again as it is now. For farming, fruit raising and grazing no portion of our Country equals it. Irrigation makes the farmer independent where irrigation is practiced and the finest irrigaole parts of our Country are in Montana and Washington. The towns and cities are all growing rapidly in the Northwest.

sorts of places and kinds of laud in the Northwestern States through which the NORTHERN PACIFIC runs. Don't wait until it is too late to go.

Low Settlers' Rates are in effect during September and October. Write to me where you want to go and I will tell you what it will cost.

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Chicago & North-Western Railway.

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distorical and Genealogical.

Motes and Queries.

In sending matter to this department the following rules must be absolutely observed:

1. Names and dates must be clearly writers.

2. The full mane and address of the writer must be given.

3. Make all queries as briefast is consident with cleanness.

4. Write on one side of the paper only.

5. In unswering queries always give the date of the paper, the number of the query and the signature.

6. Letters addressed to contributors, or to be forwarded, must be sent in blank stamped envelopes, accompanied by the number of the query and its signature.

Miss. E. M. Till.EY.

care Newport Historical Rooms,

Sewbort, R. I.

SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1904.

NOTES.

MATTHEW WEST HIS

DESCENDANTS AND RELATIVES WITH

NEW JERSEY PATENTS.

By Mrs. H. Ruth Cooke.

CONTINUED. Children of Robert West were:

Children of Robert West were:

8. Joseph West md. Deborah Slocum? Was in Shrewabury, N. J. 1688, as be attended wedding of Thomas Hillborn of Shrewabury, married to Elizabeth Hutton, 12th. of 10mo. 1688, at house of Elizabeth Hutton, as found on original Ehrewabury records:

Witnesses who signed the marriage certificate were:

Right hand column—Phomas Hillborn, Elizabeth Hutton, (mother of bride, original name Hoten widow of Samuel since 1681,)
Ann Potter, Sarah Reape (related because her dau. md. Wm. Brintey), Mary Chambers, Hannah Jenkins, Margaret Lippencott, Agnes Sharp, Mary Allen, Easther Vickers, Elizabeth Wardell, Mary Sattison (what about her?), Ann Jeffreys (b. Worth), Hannah Slocum, Meribah Slocum, Ruth Tucker).

Left hand column—John Hance. Tucker).

Left hand column—John Hance.

Abraham Brown, Thomas Potter, Fran-cis Borden, Judah Allen, Thomas Vic-kers, Jedidah Allen, George Corleis, San-uel White, John Tucker, Nathantei Blocum, John Williams, Joseph West, William Reape, Remembrance Lippen-cett

William Reape, Remembrance Lippencott.

These witnesses show also who was in Shrewsbury in 1688.
Confirmation to Joseph West, Feb. 8, 1702-3, for a tract of laud at Shrewsbury, in right of purchase from George Willoks, Stephen West and Robert West, and for 180 a. in right of purchase from George Willoks, February first, last past: Joseph then of Shrewsbury, N. J.

George Willoks married before 1695, Margaret, widow of Samuel Winder, and dau. of Thomas (1) Rudyard, and 1697, George bought a lot at Perth Amboy Town. In 1684, Margaret's sister Ann Rudyard, married John West, who came to N. York in 1678.

Samuel Winder was first of Staten Island, went to Middletown, N. J. and there died. Dec. 1, 1885, their father, Thomas Rudyard, issued directions and instructions, "for my sons Mr. John West and Mr. Samuel Winder for the better observation and execution of such grants, I have made and given them.".

them".
Nov. 5, 1685, deed of Thomas Rudyard of East New Jersey to John West and wife Ann, dau, of Thomas Samuel Winder and wife Margaret, also dau, of Thomas Rudyard, all of New York, for one undivided half of his 1-24 part of East New Jersey.
Dec. 5, 1685, Thomas Rudyard gave Power of Attorney to his sous-in-law John West and Samuel Winder for the collection of debts in America.
May 1, 1690, Pateut to George Willoks late of Scotland, in right of himself and

late of Scotland, in right of himself and

late of Scotland, in right of himself and his two servants, viz. Arthur Stimpson and Eliza Burnett, 200 acres tu Monmouth Co., N. J.

May 24, 1660, confirmation to Margaret, widow of Samuel Winder, in his right of his \(\frac{1}{2}\) share in 500 a. in Middle-sex Co., and 1000 a., on north branches of Raraton River, and 300 a., in Burnegat, where later he bought 400 acres, and his name became Willcok.

May 1, 1692, Patent to Joseph West of Shrewsbury, for 100 a. there; south the path to Long Branch, east Edmund Lafetra and John Newman, north the North River, west a road. (see N. J. Archives Vol. XXI)

9. John West md. Elizabeth Lafetra, according to Edmund Lafetra's will.

according to Edmund Lafetra's will. They lived on what is now known as the Rumson Road, and their estate joined that of Edmund Lafetra.

joined that of Edmund Lafetra.
Sept. 26, 1694, John Williams deeded
to John West, son of Robert, both of
Shrewsbury, the land at Manasquam,
granted to nim by patent of July 9,
1685.

Oct. 7, 1695, Patent to John, son of Oct. 7, 1895, Patent to John, son of Robert West, for a lot on south side of Manasquam River, south Rememberance Lipplincott, east the sea, north John Lawrence, west John Hance, 30 a. on north side of the river, 50 seres in all (see Liber 3, pp. 324, 488, E. N. J. DEEDS in Vol. XXI. N. J. Archives.)

Joseph Lawrence was son of William one of the original Monmouth purchasers 1667, and Joseph Lawrence had 50

ers, 1667, and Joseph Lawrence had 50 acres granted bim at Manesquan July 9, 1685. And Oct. 7, 1695 confirmation 8, 1885. And Oct. 7, 1995, confirmation to Joseph Lawrence of Mountaith Co.; in right of William Woolley, of 3, acres on south side of Manusquam river, east the sea, and south and wes river, east the sex, and east Tobias Hanceson (Hanson), and 50 a, on northside of the river, southwest John West, and north east Robert West. and north east Robert West. William Lawrence was a large land william Lawrence was a large sand owner and deeded tracts to his children in his life time. He made his will, Dec. 3, 1704, mentioning his children Elisha and Joseph and William, and his daughters' children, Mary, Haunah, his daughters' entitieren, harry, rasman, Elizabeth, Susanuah and Rebecca Grover, grandchildren of James Grover, first of Gravesend, Long Island, who with George Baxter and James Hub-bard holsted the English flag there, to bard holsted the English and there, to show they cared not for Dutch rule, and thus decisred themselves subjects of England. He named a son Safety Grover, having two others. Safety and his mother had a warrant for 120

acres of land. John Hance married Toblas Han-John Hance married Tobias Han-son's dau, Elizabeth, and their children of necessity must appear in this West record. But I refer the readers to Jan. 1804 issue of N. York Genl. & Biog. Record, where the full Hance family, commenced by Rev. W. W. Hance. 10. Robert West md. Margaret the seried from a deed made April 2, 1888, by Robert West and wife Mar-garet of Shrawabury, to his brother Joseph West, for half the three Necks,

called Nevertalks, Norumpump and Portspag, of which the father, Robert West, sold the other half to Peter Parker (constable of Birewsbury, who married Barab (Cooke, Thomas (1) Cooke), whose nephews will be in their place below in this record).

June 23, 1687, deed of Robert West of Shrewsbury. to Richard Stout, Jr., of Middletown, N. J., for 50 a. in New Shrewsbury Purchase.

Richard Stout, Sr., according to rights of Concessions, received in 1667, lot six at Middletown, and was appointed to lay out the lots. Richard, in 1664, with John Tilton, Jr., James Hubbard, John Howne, William Goulding and Samuel Spicer all of Gravesend, L. I. bought the first Indian lands at Mompouth. Richard Stout, Sr., had 1860 acres of land at Middletown, N. J. 1675, of his children Mary and. James Bound, Alice md. John Trogmorton, his sons were Peter, John who md. Elizabeth, Richard Jr., who md. Frances, and Benjamin whose father, Aug. 30, 1690, recorded, then of Middletown, a lot at Romanots or Hop River, Monmouth Co., also 6j acres of meadow at Consconk, adjoining James Stout, "for the joynture of my loving wife Penelope" (b. Vanprinces, or took the name). the name).

REYNOLDS—I am aware that some of the Reynolds family in Rhode Island, descendants of James who died in what is now North Kingstowu, 1702, still entertain the groundless opinion that William was their progenitor and father of James. All such reports have been thoroughly looked into and found groundless, with only the feeble support of tradition.—J. J. R.

OUERIES.

4789. POTTER—Sarah Potter was born April 7, 1774 (her tombetone says in Dutchess Co., N. Y.), died in Ohio, Aug. 5, 1824, married 1798 to Giles Sisson of John, of R. L. She is said to have had a sister who married John Birdsall, and a brother William Potter. There is also a family tradition that the father's name was Nathaniel Potter and the mother's Mary — Can any one give me a clue to this parentage of Sarah Potter.—L. D. W.

4790. PECKHAM—Benoni Peckham of Newport, R. I., and Mary Lawton of Portsmouth, R. I., were married Feb. 18, 1749. Wanted parentage of Benoni.—C. A. P.

4791. BARKER-A Benjamin Barker was living in South Kingstown in 1774. Can someone give me a list of his chil-dren? Had he a son James or Joshua? —F. M. B.

4792. PERHY. BARKER—Martha Perry, daughter of Dr. Joshua, of So. Kingstowu, R. I., is said to have been born 1785, d. 1863, md. James or Joshua Barker. Which name is correct, and who were his parents?"—F. M. B.

4703. Hubbard. Maxson—Nov. 29, 1765, James Hubbard married Esther Maxson, dau. of Rev. John Maxson, paeter of the Sabbatarian Ch., Newport, R. I. They had at least one child, James, who married Amey Stillman at Weeterly, R. I., 1799. When was this James born? Were there other children? James Hubbard, who md. Esther Maxson, was the son of John Hubbard and I think Mary Clarke. Is this correct? Can any one give me the connecting genealogical links between this John Hubbard and Rev. Benjamin Hubbard of Barnstable Rev. Benjamin Hubbard of Barnstable or Rehoboth, Mass., or James Hubbard of Cambridge, Mass?—C. H. G.

4754. BARKER—Who was Charles Barker, living in S. Kingstown, R. I., about 1800? His wife was Mary. Can any one give me a list of their children?—F. M. B.

ANSWERS.

TAYLOR-According to Vital 4765. TAYLOR—According to Vital Records, Mary Taylor, who married Benj, Amm Siamons born Feby, 24, 1717, died Oct. 3, 1796; was daughter of Peter Taylor, born 1697, Oct. 2, and died March —, 1764 and Hannab Wood, born Oct. 7, 1701 (his first wife) married 1715. But, there has been in this family and others a great deal of doctoring of the records and then, in printing the records no distinction is made where the entries are in a different hand writing.

imade where the entries are in a different hand writing.
This is making a great deal of trouble. We will begin at the top and work down. Austin gives us Peter Taylor; son of Robert Taylor of Scituate, Mass., and Newport, R. I., born 1661 July; married, Vital Records say, "Peter Taylor married Elizabeth 1695." Austin gives her as Elizabeth Packband dangliger of John Peckham. 1689." Austin gives ner as Enzabeu Peckham. Vital Records say torn 1669, died May 24, 1714. She is buried in Quaker burying ground back of Quaker Meeting house, next to the home of Edward Howland, the eccentric person whose will be the person whose which we will be the person whose which we will be the person whose which we will be the person w is causing such a sensation. He took me over the ground and said Elizabeth was buried there as were other Peck-hams; very few had stones. Now I give the family of Peter Taylor and wife Elizabeth as they appear on Little

Compton records.
Peter Taylor, Elizabeth (——) Taylor
his wife, 1669, died May 24, 1714.
Peter Taylor of Peter and Elizabeth his wife, born Oct. 20, 1697.

his wife, born Oct. 20, 1897.
Peter Taylor of Peter and Elizabeth
his wife, died March —, 1764.
Elizabeth Taylor of Peter and Elizabeth his wife, born Jan. 4, 1701.
Mary Tayl r of Peter and Elizabeth

his wife, born Dec. 20, 1703.

Mary Taylor of Peter and Elizabeth his wife dued Oct. 30, 1740.

This is all the family and I find no

marriage of Mary on the records. Then come in a number of Taylor families

come in a number of Taylor families and after a white this family. Pater Paylor born Oct. 2, 1697, died Marct.—, 1764. Hammah (Wood) Taylor, his wife. October 7, 1701 and had Mercy Feby 24, 1717 died Oct. 3, 1796 and Rebecca Jany. 4, 1719. Elizabeth (Irish) Taylor, his 2nd wife

Sany, 3, 1718.
Elizabeth (Irish) Taylor, his 2nd wife born Oct. 7, 1699.
Hannah Taylor of Peter and Elizabeth, April 12, 1721.
William Taylor of Peter and Elizabeth, April 30, 1724.
William Taylor of Peter and Elizabeth died Jan. 28, 1810.
Anna Taylor of Peter and Elizabeth born Feby 13, 1726.
(Uniter marriages Peter Taylor and Elizabeth Irish March 1720).
Bridget (————) Taylor his 3rd wife.
Elizabeth Trish March 1720 wife.
Elizabeth Taylor of Peter & Bridget
Taylor, born Feb. 14, 1740 and Hannah
Taylor of Peter and Bridget Taylor, born Dec. 14, 1748. [Hannah, daughter of Elizabeth Irish and Peter, married Thomas Burgess, Jr., and V. R. give ber birth April 12, 1721; married 1787, and died March 28, 1787—so in this family there were two Hannahs.]

The B. H. Gladding Pry Goods Company.

Alteration Sale

WESTMINSTER AND MATHEWSON STREETS, PROVIDENCE.

Dress Goods Dept.

We beg to aumounce to the public that we have secured the services We beg to aumounce to the public that we have secured the services of Mr. D. W. Morton, who, for many years, was connected with the H. W. Ladd Company of Providence. For the last eight years Mr. Morton has managed one of the most successful and up-to-date Dress Goods Departments in New England. His many years experience and exceptional ability enable him to cater most admirably to a discriminating public. After making contemplated alterations our dress goods departments will be excelled by none. celled by none.

led by noue. Before making these necessary alterations we have decided to place on sale all broken lines of dress goods at an immense reduction.

Sale Begins Monday Morning.

We enumerate a few of the SPECIAL VALUES to give our readers a practical idea of the big bargains to be secured.

Colors

45-inch Striped Sulting, in blue, brown and oxford, Regular price \$1.00 per yard, sate price \$9. 42-inch Black and White and Blue and White Striped Mohair, Regular price \$1.00 per yard, sale price \$8.

Hegular price \$1.00 per yard, sale price \$1.00 per yard, sale price \$1.00 fer yard, sale price \$1.00 f Regular price \$2.25 per yard, sale price \$1.44 2 54-inch Scotch Mixtures,

H-inch plain Canvas Etamine in navy, red, reseda, castor and grey,
Regular price \$1.00 per yard, sale price \$1. i2-inch Rice Volles in navy, grey and cadet.

Regular price \$1.25 per yard, sale price \$6.

42-inch Fancy Grenadines in navy, grey and reseda,
Regular price \$1.50 per yard, sale price \$9. Plain and Fancy Mistral Cloths, Regular price 752., \$1.00, \$1.25 per yard, sale price 49c 🖁

Blacks

Slik Stripe Grenadines, 52-inch all-wool Rope Cloth,

Loudon Twine.

54-inch Canyos.

Mistral Cloths, plain and fancy, Black and White Twins Cloth.

Kaub Etamine,

Trellis Etamine,

E

A

Regular price \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50 per yard, sale price 🐠 🕺 Regular price \$1.75 per yard, sale price \$95 Regular price \$1.00 per yard, sale price \$95

Regular price \$2.00 per yard, sale price, 19c Regular price \$1.25 per yard, sale price 690

Regular price \$2.00 per yard, sale price 390

Regular price \$1.75 per yard, sale price \$1.18 Regular price \$1.50 per yard, sale price 89c Regular price \$2.00 per yard, sale price \$1.10
Regular price \$1.75 per yard, sale price \$1.19

WILLIAM E. BRIGHTMAN.

Are you aware of the fact that there is a great demand for

COTTAGES.

We have sold others and can sell yours.

Spring and Franklin Streets.

In Little Compton Cemetery, a broken stone gives Peter Taylor died 1736. "In memory of Peter Taylor who deed March 3rd A. D. 1764, in ye 67th year of his nge." "Here lyeth ye body of Elizabeth, ye wife of Peter Taylor, who died October ye 11, 1733, in ye 38 year of her age." "In memory of Mary, ye daughter of Peter and Elizabeth Taylor, died October ye 30, 1740, in ye 37th year of ter of Peter and Elizabeth Taylor, died October ye 30, 1740, in ye 37th year of her ave." (This Mary belongs to Peter Senior). "Elizabeth the daughter of Peter and Bridget Taylor, who dyed Sept. 17, 1758, in ye 19th year of her age", daughter of Peter Junior and Bridget Wood his wife. Vital Records with this markers 1794.

Bridget Wood his wife. Vital Records give this marriage 1734.

Now Austin says Peter Taylor married Elizabeth Peckham, who died May 24, 1714, and then married Hannah Wood, 1715, Nov. He gives no parentage of Hannah, or birth or death and in the will he mentious five children, by 2nd wife, naming four and Austin calls the 5th a daughter. No Hannah Wood is found except the one pore 1701, daughter of John and Mary Austin calls the 5th; a daughter. No Hannah Wood is found except the one born 1701, daughter of John and Mary (Church) Wood. Mary Church was daughter of Joseph Church and Mary (Tucker) Church; and this agrees with record of Peter Jr., on Vital Records. Here we have a Peier, born 1661, fifty four years old, marrying a girl of 14 or a little more, and having children which run into the family names of Peter and Enzabeth. On the other hand if this Hannah Wood who married Peter Sen., is a Hannah mot found, and Peter Jumor did marry Hannah Wood, born 1701, then we have a marriage of a boy of 18, marrying a girl of 14, and the Vital Records are sustained. Only there is the queer coincidence of feter Sen., marrying the next year 1715 Hannah Wood, a cear after his wife died, an usual occurrence and having children in name identical with those of his son. Peter Sen., speaks in his wife of Nissaath wife of Abru Daven. of his son. Peter Sen., speaks in his will of Elizabeth wife of John Davenof his son. Peter Sen., speaks in his will of Elizabeth wife of John Davenport. To daughter Mary £80 (she died 1740 unmarried). To daughters Mercy, Hannah and Ann. £50 at 18. This will was made 1730, and Mercy, daughter of Hannah (Wood) Taylor, (born 1701), was only 18 and her sisters younger. Speaks of son William, not of agetof wife Hannah, and "5 youngest children viz. those I had by preent wife, rest of estate." It is a most awful puzzle. Thinking it all over it seems to me probable that Peter Taylor, Sen., married Hannah, dau. of John Wood, and had: Mercy, Rebecca, Wm., Ann, Hannah, and that these children do not belong to Peter Jun., who undoubtedly did marry at the age of 28, Elisabeth Irish and 2nd Bridget Wood. Hannah wife of Peter Sen. was alive and these children in 1780; while Pater Junior with wife Elizabeth Mar. 1720 had had Hannah, William and Anna.

Bridget Wood whom he married 1734 and who was born 1706. Descendants of Peter Taylor are living in Little Compton, R. I. now, and next summer I will see wills of both Peter Taylor, Jr. and will of John Wood, and also see the original records of births and marringes and see how these children are entered, and that ought to settle the matter.—M. L. T. A.

4776. PECKHAM—Joshua* Peckham (Wm³, Sam³, Wm.³, Wm.²) md. Sept. 8,1768, Deborah Greene.—C. A. P.

SHERMAN-If the person who re-SHERMAN—II me person who to cently inquired about Palmer Sher-man, 5, 172-, will address me, I think I can be of some assistance. F. D. Sherman, 220 W. 107th St., New York.

Jamestown.

Mr. William A. Clarke, assistant purser on the Conanicut, has been granted a month's vacation, and has signed a courset to pitch with the Concords of the New England League.

THE PAIR AT ST. LOUIS. A Glorious Triumph of American Progress

Every true American is interested in the vast Exposition which has just been opened to the public gaze at Nt. touls. It is grand in conception, supert in detail and no brunch of science, art or industry has been overlooked in the siloment of space for the proper exhibition of the progress which they severally have made.

proper exhibition of the progress which they severally have made. Likewise ammements are a prominent feature of the Fair, and all that is best and most wholesome have been included. The buildings are heautiful in design and mannoth in proportion, while the landscape surroundings are shaborate and fully in keeping with the architectural monuments, for the buildings can be called nothing else. No other Exposition can compare from the stand-point of scape or vastness, and a visit to the Nt. Louis Fail is nothing short of a great educational treat.

The New Jersey Central in connection with the Hoyal Bine Line has an illustrated booklet which will be sent to any address upon application, and for retee and like information drop a postal to Gen'l Passenger Lep', Division H., C. H. R. of N. J., New York City.

THE CITY OF NEWPORT.

An artisance in amendment of an ordinance passed November 14, 1902, granting to the Newport and Providence Rallway Company permission to use certain streets for a treet cellwar.

It is ordained by the City Council of the City of Newport, as follows: bection I. Section 15 of said ordinance is hereby amended by substituting for the year 1905. Hereby This ordinance shall take effect upon its passage. I many there 2 thereby the said of the said of

his ordinance
(Famed May \$, 1904)
A true copy, Witness,
DAVID STEVENS,
City Clerk.

SQUARE TALK.

OILCLOTHS and LINOLEUMS Lower priced than any other place in town. We buy as jobbers that's why, Just enough differonce to make about 10 per cent. dif-

ference to you. Don't pay more

That's what we try to make our daily chats with you—just as strong as the occasion requires, but not one whit stronger, and when we tell you there's not another such line of

without looking.

COUCHES

in Newport you can make up your mind it is just exactly so. There are 40 as fine samples of Couch beauty and goodness here as one could wish to see.

This one will give you a hint of what Titos's Couch value is. I has that long rolling Venetian top which would be comfortable with nothing but a board under it; but—this top of moss and tow with hist top is supported by 36 extra long tempered steel springs of the double spiral sort, all, in turn, supported by strips of oak lumber to prevent any giving down in the centre, it is covered in handsomely ligared velours and monided about the base-beautiful, comfortable, durable.

Such a bint ought to make you curious to see this growt.

Such a hint ought to make you curious to see this stock. The freedom of

A. C. TITUS CO.,

225-229 THAMES STREET.

NEWPORT, R. I.

HEADQUARTERS

Gasoline Engines,

Towers, Windmills. Tanks. Grist Mills. Saw Frames. 20th CENTURY MANURE SPREADERS.

ENSILAGE CUTTERS, EFC.

Write for Catalogue of our

Pneumatic Water System. LUNT, MOSS & CO.,

45 Eddy Street, Providence, R. I.

Rhode Island Agents for Aermotr Co. 4-16-81n

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROV-IDENCE PLANTATIONS.

IDENCE PLANTATIONS.

NEWPORT, SC.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE COMMON PLEAS DIVISION OF THE SUFFERE COURT.

WHEREAS the School Committee of the lown of Tiverton, have thed in this office, a petition, setting forth that under the provisions of Chapter Itili of the Public Laws, the Town of Tiverton abolished the Echool District in said town on the first day of January, A. D. 1864, and thereafte all the school houses, land, furniture and other property which was vested in the several districts became vested in said Town; and praying that a Commission of three disinterented persons be appointed to make an appraisal of said property, upon which petition an order for hearing has been ancred.

which petition an order for nearing mass.

Natice is therefore hereby given to all persons interested in said me ter. of the pendency of said petition, and
That hearing will be had on said petition on SATURDAY, the 21st day of May, A. D. 1904, at 9130 of clock in the foreason, before the Common Pleas Division of the Supreme Court, at the Court House in the City and County of Providence, and that they may then and there appear, if they see fit, and be heard in relation thereto.

CHARLES E. HARVEY,

5-72w

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE:
THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed by the Honorable Court of Probate of Newport, R. L., Administrator on the estate of ROMERT MCLEOD, tate of said Newport, deceased, and having been qualified according to law, requests all persons having claims against said estate to present them to this or file the same in the office of the Clerk of said Court within six months from the date hereof, and those indehed to make parment to ANDREW K. MCMAIION, Newport, R. L., May 7, 1901—5-7

Newport, R. I., May 7, 1901—5-7

Court of Probate, Middletown, R. I., I. April 18, A. D. 1901.

Ground R. WILLIAM SHERMAN, the Administrator on the estate of ILARKY LEWIS PECKITAM.

late of said Middletown, decensed, presents to this Court his second and final account therewith, for extendination and allowance. It is ordered that the consideration of said account he referred to the Court of Probate, to be held at the Town Hall In said Middletown, on Monday, the sixteenth day of May next, A. D. 1994, at one O'clock p. m., and that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week at least, in the Newport Mercury.

Albert I., CHASE,

ALBERT L. CHASE. Produte Clerk.

Atthe Court of Probate of the Ciry of Nowport, in Rhode Stand, holden on Monday, the 18th day of April, by 19th, at 10 o'clock a.m.

A MORY AUSTIN, Guardian of the person and estate, and the Monday and the person of full age, of said Newport, presents his 9th annual account with the estate of said Mary T. Austin, and preps that the same may be examined, allowed and recorded.

It is ordered that the consideration of said account be referred to Monday, the 8th day of May, AD 19th, at 10 o'clock a.m., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advortisement in the Newport Mercury, once in week at least, for fourfeen days.

BUNGARMAY NOTHER.

EXECUTRIX NOTICE. THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed by the Honorable Court of Prolate of twoort, R. L. Executrix of the last will and testament of MARGARET SULLIVAN, late tesument of MARGARET SULLIVAN, late of said Nowport, deceased, and having been qualified according to 1 w, requests all persons having claims equinst the exist of said deceased to present them to ber, or file the same in the office of the tierk of said dour within six months from the date kerred, and those indebted to make purpoint of the tierk of said tour. MARYA, URANE, Executiv.

Newport, R. I., April 23d, 1994—1-23

EXECUTRIX NOTICE.

EXECUTION NOTICE.

THE SUB-CRIBER having been appointed by the Honorable Court of Probate of Newport, R. L., Executrix of the last will and testament, with Codicil thereto, of HENRY LAWRENCE, into of said Newport, deceased, and having seen qualitied according to law, requests all persons having claims against the easter of said deceased to present them to ber, or file the same in the order of the Clerk of said court within six months from the date hereof, and those indebted to make payment to ment to
Marie Theresa Mauran Lawrence,
Executrix.
Newport, R. I., April 28t, 1904—4-28

Fall River Line.

FOR NEW YORK, the South and West . STEAMERS PRISCILLA and PLYMOUTH

in commission. A fine orchestra on each LEAVE NEWPORT-Week days and Sun LKAVE NEWFORT—Week days and Sundays at his p. in. Returning from New York Heatmers leave Pier is, North River, Bot of Warren Sirves, week days and Sunday, at 520 p. in., due at Newport 2:65 m. in., leaving there at 2:65 m. in., for Fall River. For tickets and staterous apply at New York & Boston Despatch Express office, 2:7 Tammes etters, J. I. Grence, Ticket Agent, C. C. Gandyin, Agent, New Port, R. L. O. H. Tatlos, General Pass'r Agent, N. T. STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.

STATE BOARD

PUBLIC ROADS.

Notice to Contractors.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED PROFOSALS for the construction of a section of State highway in the town of Tiverton, about 4,000 feet in length; a section of State highway in the town of the compton, about 2,640 feet in longth, will be received by the State Board of Public Roads it its office, State House, Providence, R. I., until 12 un., on WEDNESIAY, May 4, 1804, at which time and place they will be publicly opened and read.

Bids must be made upon blanks to be furmly be succeeded by the second unless accompanied by a certified check for the sum of \$200, paysble to the State if Shode Island.

The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids, and to give preference to towns or cities in accordance with Section 6 of Chapter 882 of the Public Laws.

Plans, specifications and drawings may be examined at the office of the State House, Providence, R. I., on and after WEIDNESDAY, the 27th day of April, every week day, between the hours of Un. m. and 3 p. m., excepting Salurdays and holidays.

JOHN H. EDWARDS, ROBERT B. TIECH HOM, JUIN F. RICHMON II., State Board of Public Roads.

Sheriff's Sale.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVI-DENCE PLANTATIONS.

NEWPOUT, Sc.

Newport, February 2d, A. D. 1904.

BY VIRTCE and in pursuance of an Execution, Number 1802, Issued out of the Common Pleus Division of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, within and for February, A. D. 1904, and revended to the Said Court on the second of February, A. D. 1904, and revended to the Said Court of the Said Court of the Said Court of the Indian Language and Court on the Inith day of November, A. D. 1908, in flavor of Jerone C. Borden, doing business under the trade lanne of Cook Borden & Company, of Fall River, in the State of Massachusetts, plantiffs, and against William F. Willbor and November, A. D. 1993, in favor of Jerome I. Borden, doing business under the trade name of Cook Borden & Company, of Fall River, in the State of Massachusetts, plathitiffs, and against William F. Wilbor and Frank G. Manchester, formerly of Wilbor and Manchester, both of Newport in said County, defendants, I have this day at 20 minutes past 4 o'clock p. m., lavted the said Execution on all the right, it the and interest, which the said defendants, William F. Willbor and Frank G. Manchester, or either of them had on the lath day of August, A. D. 1993, at 25 minutes past 3 o'clock p. m. (the time of the attachment on the original writt, in and to certain lots or parcels of land with all the buildings and lamprovements thereupon, synated in said Ct. 1 feestate of thode Island and Frondenes Flunking and the buildings and in provements thereon, and all the privileges and appurienances thereof, in said Newport, bounded northerly, on a passageway lending down Sherman's wharf casterly, on tand formerly of Gould Marsh, deceased, and westerly on the buildings and the buildings and the provements thereof, in said Newport, bounded northerly, on a passageway lending down Sherman's wharf casterly, on tand formerly of Gould Marsh, deceased, and westerly of the buildings had being the same conveyed to Philip Simmons to George Burrough; southerly, on land formerly of Gould Marsh, deceased, and westerly of the building the same conveyed to Philip Simons to George Burrough; southerly, on Land Fordenes III of the same width to the lambor had being the same conveyed to Philip Simons to George Westerly, on land formerly of George Burrough; southerly, on Land Fordenes III of the said Silver of Silver of Silver of Silver of Silver of Sil

NewPort, Sc.
The above advertised sale in hereby additioned to MONDAY, May 16, A. D. 1904, at the same hour and place above named.
Newport, May 6, 1894.
FRANK L. DRBLOIS, Deputy sheriff.

S. NICKELSEN,

GARDENER.

GENTLEMEN'S PLACES taken care of Grading of new grounds. Hedges and shrubs at lowest priors. 4, 50-381 4, 50-481 14 GARROLL AVE.